Health - 1931

Alabama

Birmingham, Ala. News
Sunday, [illegible]

DEATH RATE FALLS IN MANY DISEASES

Infant Mortality Sets Low Mark In City, Records Of Department Show

BY JACK EARLE

Birmingham established several health records last year. The annual report of the Health Department, made public by Dr. J. D. Dowling, health officer, declares 1930 was Birmingham's best health year. Considerable reductions were shown in the death toll from a number of diseases.

Records set in 1930 include the lowest infant mortality rate in the city's history, the lowest death rate from typhoid fever, the lowest death rate from diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years, the lowest resident death rate from all causes, and the lowest death rate from tuberculosis for any year except 1927.

Considerable decreases in the death rates from a number of diseases were shown for 1930 compared with 1929. All rates are figured on the number of deaths for each 100,000 of population.

The report shows that the typhoid fever death rate was cut from 6.3 to 4.6. Whooping cough came down from 12.6 to 6.1. The influenza death rate dropped from 127.2 to 30.2. Pellagra showed a reduction from 10.6 to 8.8. The diabetes death rate came down from 16.5 to 14.9. Pneumonia was reduced from 139.0 to 122.3. Diarrhea and enteritis, under two years, dropped from 23.2 to 21.4. The death rate for the puerperal state came down from 28.4 to 19.1. Fatalities from diseases of early infancy were reduced from 89.8 to 75.3. Accidental deaths dropped from 102.4 to 86.0.

Several diseases showed increase in death rates. The death rate from syphilis advanced from 22.8 to 32.1. Cancer deaths rose from 70.9 to 72.6. There was a jump in the rate of death from diseases of the heart from 154.4 to 158.8. The rate from chronic nephritis rose from 92.6 to 100.5 while homicides showed an increase in rate from 45.3 to 48.9.

Birmingham's birth rate declined from 21.45 in 1929 to 19.87 in 1930. There were 246 fewer births in 1930 than in the preceeding year. The report says the downward trend in birth rates seems to be almost universal and the low rate for Birmingham is not believed due to incomplete registration.

Included in the report are tables showing comparisons of the death rates over a period of years and giving detailed accounts of the number of cases and deaths of all diseases reported in Birmingham.

The tuberculosis death rate has decreased from 283.5 in 1910 to 98.6 in 1930, the report shows. In 1910 the death rate among white persons was 146.9 while in 1930 it was 36.5. Among negroes the rate was 493.2 in 1910, compared with 199.4 in 1930.

Diarrhea and enteritis under two years showed a decline from 144.3 in 1910 to 21.4 in 1930. The death rate from this disease among white persons in 1910 was 135.8, compared with 17.9 in 1930, while among negroes the rates declined from 157.5 to 27.1.

Infant mortality decreased from 147.3 in 1910 to 77.7 in 1930. This rate includes deaths of children under one year.

The typhoid fever death rate has been cut from 50.9 in 1910 to 4.6 in 1930. Dr. Dowling said if all nonresidents are excluded the 1910 rate is 41.1, compared with 4.5 for 1930.

Comparison of figures for 1910 and 1930 show increases for other diseases. Cancer advanced from 62.8 to 72.6. Diseases of the heart went up from 132.4 to 158.6. Cerebral hemorrhage increased from 68.8 to 74.5 while chronic nephritis advanced from 88.3 to 105.9.

Health - 1931

Alabama

Moulton, Ala., Advertiser
Thursday, April 9, 1931

Health Dept. Gives 1,700 Vaccinations In Past Two Weeks

About three weeks ago reports the local health unit of smallpox in the four adjoining counties of Morgan, Cullman, Winston and Franklin. Prompt moves were made here to combat the disease and within the past two weeks 1,700 vaccinations have been given, 1,000 of them having been made since the First of April.

As yet not a single case has been reported in this county although over a hundred cases has been reported in Franklin county between Russellville and Red Bay alone.

Most of the work this week is among the colored people. The state department asked that this be done as this week has been set aside as National Negro Health Week.

Cleanup Dates Set For Alexander City

Advertiser
4-12-31

ALEXANDER CITY, ALA., April 11.—(Special).—Mayor T. C. Russell has set aside the week of April 13-18 as Clean-Up Week in Alexander City and has issued a proclamation asking full cooperation of the citizens in the clean up.

Ala.

The administration asks that the property owners remove all rubbish from their premises and place it in receptacles adjacent to the street where the street department will collect it daily and remove it.

It is also suggested that all dilapidated fences and other unsightly conditions around the homes be removed, plant lawns and grass, flowers and shrubbery in the yards and use the paint brush.

'Clean-Up Week' Is Proclaimed By Mayor

Advertiser
4-24-31

LUVERNE, ALA., April 22.—(Special).—The mayor of Luverne, C. T. King, and the City Council issued a proclamation setting apart the week of April 27 to May 2 as Community Clean-Up Week. The Mothers' Club with its civic chairman, Mrs. P. B. Bricken as cooperating in the work and every person is being urged to assist the city's forces in cleaning streets and alleys.

Montgomery Ala.

The club's roadside beautification project of the past few years, together with the large amount of constructive street work accomplished recently under the direction of the mayor, has rendered gratifying results in the general appearance of the entire town.

Thursday, April 30, the semi-annual working of Emmaus Cemetery will take place.

LENGTH LIFE IS INCREASED

Magic City Shows 14 Year Gain

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 13—(AP)—The longevity of life in Birmingham has been increased by approximately 14 years since 1900, the Jefferson county health department reported today.

To be exact, a child born in 1931 can reasonably expect to enjoy health and happiness 13.55 years longer than one born 30 years ago, Dr. J. D. Dowling, county health officer said.

Based on reports for 1930 the health department reported that the average age of persons dying here is 40.29 years. Different groups of population showed considerable variation in the average age at the time of death.

For instance, white persons lived an average of 9.21 years longer than negroes, the average age at death for the former being 45.29 years. In all classes the male outlived the female.

White men averaged 45.31 years at death, a fraction longer than white women, whose average was 45.27. Death claimed negroes at an average age of approximately 36.50 years.

Dr. Dowling explained that the lengthening of life has been gradual over the 30 year period. In 1900 the average age at death was 26.74, in 1910 it was 30. 16; in 1920 it was 33.23 and in 1930, 40.29.

Lengthening of the life span, Dr. Dowling said, has been done largely through the reduction of infant mortality and reduction in death rates from epidemic diseases, notably typhoid fever and tuberculosis.

Health – 1931

D.C.

DISEASE GREATER ENEMY TO NEGRO THAN WHITE MAN

Washington Tribune

Washington,

Miss Mary White Ovington Says Race Should Band To Fight for Health

D.C.

"When Negroes realize that disease is a greater enemy to the race than the white man, the Negro will be far better off," declared Miss Mary White Ovington, executive chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in an address on "Health As a Community Responsibility," in the auditorium of Garnet-Patterson Junior High School Thursday evening.

Miss Ovington stated that when Negroes band to fight the common enemy, disease, like they do when some white person is guilty of doing an injustice to the race, the "race will be better off in many ways." Miss Ovington cited instances like the Judge Parker case and the Dr. Sweet case where Negroes all over the country rallied to the support of justice. She stated that now is the time for members of the Negro race to fight tuberculosis.

Death Rate Great

Dr. Roscoe Brown, of the U. S. Public Health Service, said the death rate in Washington among Negroes was 27.2 in every thousand compared with 12.5 for whites. He said the tuberculosis death rate here among Negroes was four times that of whites.

Dr. Frank Jones, president of the Medical Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia, presided at the meeting. Miss Ovington was introduced by Miss Emma F. G. Merrett, president of the District Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Following the address by Miss Ovington a moving picture was shown entitled: "Working for Dear Life."

A chorus from the Toner Health School rendered the Negro Nationhealthy), games in yard, making and "The Health Song." Two solos were rendered by Miss Esther Hall, of Howard University. She was accompanied by Miss Lillian Morris. also of Howard.

The meeting was held in the interest of Health Week. Mrs. Joseph Sanders is chairman of the committee in charge.

Health - 1931

Florida

Tallahassee, Fla.
Wednesday, June 17, 1931

COLORED FOLKS HEALTH CENTER TO OPEN JULY 1

Various Negro Agencies and Health Unit Join to Create Service.

The colored population of Tallahassee will celebrate the opening on July 1 of its health and recreational center.

Combined efforts of the negro ministers of the city, the Douglas Relief society, negro welfare association; Alice Poole, negro county demonstration agent, and members of the staff of the Leon county health unit have been used in making the project a reality.

An abandoned church building near the curb market was given to the negroes for their use. The property has been renovated and converted into a public hall, with offices and other accommodations, and not only a health center, but a recreation center as well will be maintained. Public officials and official agencies of both the county and city will assist in maintaining the center, while the enterprise will be supported for the most part by efforts of the colored population.

Alice Poole, the county agent, will maintain her headquarters there. Health examinations, inoculations, and numerous other activities pertaining to the public welfare will be conducted there. Entertainments will be provided, and the general public, including the white population, has been urged to take an interest and attend these affairs, with a view of emphasizing the importance and value of the co-operative work.

Playground equipment will be purchased for use of the children at an early date, according to Nurse Green.

Health-1931

General.

NEWS
Plattsburgh, N.Y.
AUG 15 1931

A PLAGUE IN RETREAT

Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, writing in the Spectator, points out that the death rate from tuberculosis last year was the lowest in the 20 years that mortality statistics for this disease have been systematically compiled. It is a heartening record, indeed, and well shows the results of the nationwide campaign that has been conducted unrelentingly for the past two decades.

Back in 1910 the death rate for 59 American cities was 174.4 per 100,000. Ten years later the rate had dropped to 108.5 and in 1930 it hit a record low, 66.5 death for 100,000 of population. Practically every city throughout New York state has shown satisfactory declines, comparing most favorably with the statistics for the country at large.

The war against tuberculosis is by no means over. It will be continued and with the same enthusiasm and fervor on the part of health agencies and interested workers which has marked the fight against the plague for the past 20 years. Tuberculosis is in retreat. There is no marking time. It is continually backing up. And if the gains between 1910 and 1930 are equalled in the next 20 years the deaths from tuberculosis should be something of a rarity in 1950.

The important point is that medical science seems to have acquired the technique of mastery and that an enlightened public opinion is more and more cooperating towards the goal which has been set, namely, the complete eradication of one of the most dreaded and destructive diseases that has ever fastened itself on man. The yearly records, showing the mortality curve falling towards new low levels, hold the promise of an ultimate victory as brilliant and sweeping as the forces of science and intelligence have ever scored.

The heaviest mortality, as was to have been expected, was recorded in the South where the Negro is still an easy prey to tuberculosis. Of the 17 cities showing the highest tuberculosis death rate last year, the great majority have colored populations, although Trenton, New Jersey, and Los Angeles, California, were notable exceptions. But while the Negro is still susceptible to tuberculosis in a marked and discouraging degree, and while there seems to be no immediate prospect of a decided decline in the Negro death rate the war against this plague in other quarters is progressing in a fashion which is vastly complimentary to science.

EFFECTS OF BIRTH CONTROL SEEN AS NUMBER OF CHILDREN DWINDLES

Journal and Guide

Colored And White Women Of Nation Bearing Fewer Children, Census Shows

10-17-31 Norfolk, Va.

The influence of birth control as a fashion and birth control as an economic necessity is seen in the latest figures on the population of the United States just made public by the Bureau of the Census, Washington.

Between 1920 and 1930 the population both white and Negroes, has experienced a decrease in number of persons 34 years old and under; or in other words, the females of child-bearing age (15 to 44 years old) have been bearing fewer children.

The number of children under five years of age decreased 1.6 per cent; those from 5 to 9 decreased 0.5 per cent; and those from 10 to 14 decreased 0.3 per cent. Those from 15 to 19 decreased 0.5 per cent, but in the ages up to 34 further decline is observed.

Births On Decline

The loss in the proportion of young people in the entire American population, while appearing insignificant when expressed as per cent of the whole, yet is important as it denotes the trend in population growth. This trend is observable from the fact that since 1900 the number of children born to each 1000 women in the population has been on the decrease.

As a more or less natural sequence, coupled with modern efforts on increasing the life span, the proportion of persons 35 years old and over has taken a slight boost.

Between 1920 and 1930 persons between 35 and 44 years of age showed an increase of 0.6 per cent; those from 45 to 54 increased 0.7 per cent; those from 55 to 64 increased 0.6 per cent; and those from 65 to 74 increased 0.5 per cent. Even those above 75 years of age showed an increase of 0.2 per cent.

In the Negro Population

In the Negro population in 1930, 10.3 per cent were under 5 years of age, as compared with 11.3 per cent in the white population of native parentage, and 7.7 per cent in the native population of foreign or mixed parentage.

These figures carry an item of surprise as in some sections of the country it is commonly believed that foreigners and Negroes product the largest numbers of babies. The census figures indicate that the native whites are in the lead, inregard to the numbers of youngsters in the families, at least.

According to the last census, in the Negro population there were 393 children under 5 years of age for every 100 females of the child-bearing age, while there were 429 in 1920; 519 in 1910; and 582 in 1900. A corresponding drop is seen in the white population where there were 386 white children for every 100 females in 1930, as compared to 419 in 1920, to 484 in 1910, and to 508 in 1900.

Comment on Birth-Control

In the past sociologists have commented that the increase of the population, including the Negro, has come from those members of the population least able to afford large families, while those who could and should afford children, have practiced birth control.

The latest word on birth control issued by a Negro came a few weeks ago from Dr. T. W. Turner, biologist of Hampton Institute, who said to the Federated Colored Catholics of America that birth control is one of the forces "which are tending to weaken our moral living and to bring about a total disintegration of our family and social life."

"The practice as proposed," he declared, " is birth suppression rather than birth control and is based upon no sound reasoning either in the field of morals or biology."

In treating editorially the decline of the birthrate among Negroes, the Journal and Guide in its issue of May 9, 1931, had the following:

"Perhaps this condition points to better things. It may mean that we are developing a smaller, but better race, and if it does then we have nothing to fear." Meanwhile, "if an increase is to come, the latter class (those who can most afford it) should be the source."

knife and that is when things began to happen.

The officer snapped his revolver which failed to fire the first time. A second attempt was more successful and Robert Moore, aged 21, of 736 Charlotte St., dropped to the pavement with a bullet wound in his abdomen. In the meantime Luther Harris, the other member of the hold-up combination advanced upon Nowitzky bent upon putting an end to Dr. MacDonald's investigator.

After a desperate struggle, Harris was subdued and placed in the patrol wagon and carried to the First Precinct. Moore was taken into St. Vincent's Hospital where it is reported his chances of surviving are very slim.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

By Dr. W. A. Evans

SHALL THE WHITE RACE PASS?

"It is said that if the whites do not breed they will go under." This statement is taken from a report in the Journal of the American Medical Association of the proceedings of the second general assembly of the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems.

Comment

These are some of the facts on which the conclusion was based:

In practically all of North America, Northwestern Europe and Australia and New Zealand population is now stationary. If any section is increasing in population it is at the expense of some other section. There is no material increase, by reason of excess of births over deaths, and in many regions the deaths are in excess of births.

10-31-31

The birth rate of Great Britain is only 16.3 and that is about three points per thousand less than the rate required to maintain population. Furthermore, the increasing average age of the population points plainly to an even more rapid fall in birth rate 10 years from now. The birth rate of the last decade was only three-fourths that of the decade just preceding the World War.

Norfolk Journal and Guide

The official report for New York City for 1930 shows that they had a birth rate of 17.6, only one point higher than that of Great Britain, and the rate of fall is even greater than over there. The indications are that the birth rate of the cities of America will be much lower in 1931 than it was in 1930.

The low birth rate of Great Britain is not peculiar to them. That of Sweden is even lower and in no country of Northwest Europe is there a birth rate materially higher. On the other hand, the birth rates of Japan, Russia, Eastern Europe and, so far as we can judge, the rates of the yellow, brown and black races are not declining materially. Thanks largely to the efforts of the whites, and death rates of the yellow, brown and black peoples are falling rapidly in all sections where white men are bossing the job. On the other hand, the decline in the death rate among white peoples has slowed down almost to the stopping point.

Furthermore, the increasing average age of the population in white countries is bringing them to the point where some increase in death rates can be expected.

The population density of Great Britain is 685 per square mile, a greater density than prevails in any other European country, except Belgium. The census just completed gives London eight and a quarter million people. Keith, an outstanding British authority, says that 80 per cent of the British population is now living under urban conditions, and more than half reside in cities of 50,000 and over, and half of them are in the 13 large cities. It is much to the point that Dr. K whose opinion is entitled to greatest consideration, says that ban life is profoundly harming ish physique.

NEGRO BABY CROP FAILING!

By William Pickens
(For The Associated Negro Press)

Some one in the Census Bureau has sent me a summary of the 1930 Censue. I have compared some of the facts indicated by the figures with some previous facts indicated by previous figures,—and the disclosures are very interesting. The trends disclosed in the age-composition of the Negro population are most interesting. By themselves, figures are the dummest-looking things. But when you apply a bit of "gray matter" to well-ordered figures, they begin to tell charming (or alarming) stories. The total Negro population has increased a bit, of course, even if we do not count the many thousands of Negroes who past over into the white race ev ery decade, to escape the terror of being "colored"

BUT THE PROPORTION OF YOUNG ER AND SMALLER in the total NEER AND SMALLER in hte total Negro population. On the other hand, the proportion of Negroes over 20 has grown larger, but not proportionately larger. Let us compare 1910 with 1930, and vice versa:

In 1910 the Negro babies under one year were 2.6 per cent of the 1930 only 2 per cent. Similar children under five years 12.9 and now 10.3. From five to 9 they were 12.7, and are now 11.5. From ten to fourteen they were 11.8, now 10.5

From fifteen to nineteen, were 10.8, now 10.5.

From 20 to 34, were 26.3, now 26.4.

We have combined the figures for these ages. But this section, so combined, shows first stage in which 1930 figures are largely in proportion than the 1910 figures. The superior health and longevity of the older sections seems to start up at ten years. Also; from 1 year to 19 years of age in 1910, the figures declined from 12.9 to 10.8, a DECLINE of 2 percent. But in 1930 the figures for the same section ROSE from 10.3 to 10.5,—a rise of two tenths of one percent.

The figures for both censuses, for the 20 to 34 years old groups, are nearly the same.

But from 35 to 54, in 1910, 18.2, and now 22.8.

While from 55 to 74 ye still die fast: the figures for 1910 being 6.1 and for 1930 only 6.7 slighty better.

But on the other hand the figures show that in 1910 we died much faster from 35 to 54 than we now die. HEALTH IN THE CRITICAL AGE, the score of years most productive perhaps, as a rule, in intellectual and economic goods, has greatly increased.

Again: the smaller proportion which the YOUNG bear to the total is due in part to the greater life-span of the older people. That is, the phenomenon could be due to both these causes: a lowering birth-rate and a lowering death-rate. Either or both of those causes would tend to make the proportion of the young smaller. But the figures seem to indicate that the birthrate has fallen more rapidly than the longevity rate has increased, except in that one span from 35 to 54. Fewer babies and more gray heads. Which is preferable?

It is also the first time that I have noticed a set of census figures in which the Negro babies were a smaller proportion of the Negro race than the native white babies are of the native white race. The Negro who was once supposed always to have large families, is now outdoing the white people in "race suicide." He cannot keep pace that way unless he equaly outdoes the white race in longevity. But it is impossible for the economically worseoff race to outdo the economicaly better-off race in long life The previous superior birthrate was what enabled the American Negro to hold his own. If that is now lost, we will leave it to you to do the guessing,—the guessing as to speed and date. But there need be no guess as to the final RESULT, which would be the disappearance of the Negro and the absorption of his blood through "passing" mulattoes into the so-called "white" race. What difference will it make?

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These are some of the facts on which the conclusion was based:

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The low birth rate of Great Britain is not peculiar to them. That of Sweden is even lower and in no country of northwest Europe is there a birth rate materially higher. On the other hand, the birth rates of Japan, Russia, eastern Europe and, so far as we can judge, the rates of the yellow, brown, and black races are not declining materially. Thanks largely to the efforts of the whites, the death rates of the yellow, brown, and black peoples are falling rapidly in all sections where white men are bossing the job. On the other hand, the decline in the death rate among white peoples has slowed down almost to the stopping point.

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Health – 1931

General

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S OPPORTUNITY

Tribune

By Chas. E. Hall, Statistician

"For the white population, births exceeded deaths in every State, but for the colored, the births were outnumbered by the deaths in 16 States," and "In 90 of the 143 cities presented by color, death exceeded the births among the colored population."

This rather startling information comes from the report on "Births, Stillbirths and Infant Mortality" by the U. S. Department of Commerce, covering the year 1928, the last year for which a bulletin on this subject has been issued.

The report evidently represents the true condition of affairs, or else protests against its circulation would have long since been made by those members of the medical profession who have made special studies of our high infant mortality.

In this connection it is generally believed that unless the activities of the delegates are wholly social, the National Medical Association Convention to be held in Atlanta in August, will appoint a committee to investigate some definite action to remedy a widespread condition which reflects so discreditably upon the colored members of the medical profession, and also upon the State and local health authorities, particularly in such states as Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, where the number of colored infants' deaths are alarmingly excessive.

Backward Cities

Among the "backward" cities in this respect are Wilmington, Del., Atlanta, Augusta and Macon, Cairo, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Kans., Lexington, Louisville, Paducah, Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo., Charlottee and Greensboro, Cincinnati and Springfield, Ohio, Muskogee and Tulsa, Knoxville, Memphis and Nashville, Norfolk, Petersburg and Portsmouth, Va., and Charleston, W. Va. In each of these cities are well known colored members of the profession who appear to be working under some kind of a handicap as far as results indicate.

Definite instructions and working plans should be given to the convention delegates from these so-called "backward cities" that are contributing so greatly to our high mortality rate. It is an opportunity for the National Medical Association to put over a piece of constructive work that will reflect credit upon the organization.

During the year covered by the report above-mentioned which includes all States except Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota and Texas, there were 186,898 deaths among Negroes, 105,509 of which were in the rural districts. In the number of deaths, Georgia led with 17,397, followed by Mississippi with 15,597, Alabama with 15,277, South Carolina, 14,010 and North Carolina 13,563.

As "hewers of wood and drawers of waters," we are spending approximately twenty-five million dollars annually in planting our dead. This is an enormous sum to deduct from our meagre earnings, and if the National Medical Association can find a way to materially reduce this overhead it will more than justify its existence. It is a challenge. And if the Association cannot rise to the occasion it as been suggested that it should change its charter to conform with its social activities.

When Dr. Peter Murray calls the convevntion to order in Atlanta, next month, he will be in a city whose Negro death rate is shockingly high, a distinction of doubtful honor.

Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald

THE NEGRO AND PUBLIC HEALTH

(NOTE: This is the second of two installments of a lecture delivered by Dr. T. H. Johnston, city-county health commissioner, to the students at the Negro Summer school here. The other installment appeared yesterday.

* * *

By T. H. JOHNSTON, M. D., Health Commissioner.

Tuberculosis is definitely on the decline for the reasons already given. Figures in support of this are quoted by the National Tuberculosis association:

Year	Death Rate Per 100,000
1900	195
1910	164
1920	112
1926	84

There have been further reductions since 1926.

Any campaign for the control of tuberculosis must take into account the three following principles:

1. Tuberculosis is a communicable disease.
2. The infecting germ is universally present.
3. Practically everybody is therefore exposed to tuberculosis and most if not all people become infected. Unerstand, however, that in this case, infection and disease do NOT mean the same thing.

We do know that age, occupation, residence and race influence the spread of this disease. The records kept by the Bureau of the Census show us that about 100,000 people die each year of tuberculosis in this country and that one-third of these deaths occur between the ages of 15 and 45.

The re rds teach us, for example, that a factory worker has more chance of recovery than a coal miner and that a farmer may expect a cure when the other two are doomed.

City dwellers die of tuberculosis while country folks get well. New Orleans and Baltimore have high tuberculosis death rates especially amongst the colored.

Low tuberculosis rates are the rule amongst those of Italian and Jewish ancestry while high rates are observed amongst Negroes, Indians and Chinese, more especially when the latter live in cities.

Why is the American Negro so susceptible to tuberculosis? Two reasons are commonly given:

1. The social and economic factor.
2. The innate racial proclivity to the disease.

This latter is not a very satisfactory explanation, but the condition is none the less real. It has been suggested that the ancestral background conditions the resistance which a race may exhibit to disease. You have all seen children down with measles and up again within a few days, yet I have seen adult Indians on the Arctic slopes of this continent sicken and promptly die with this common ailmen. Conversely I have attended in the tropics, Negroes with severe forms of malaria from which a white man might not hope to recover. During the World war, France brought African troops to the Hindenburg line where they were as much at the mercy of tuberculosis as the enemy fire. Examination of patients, disclosed in this instance a type of tuberculosis essentially the same as that observed in the children of France. And what was the significance of this discovery? Evidently the nature of tuberculosis has been modified through the resistance built up in the course of generations and a race of men lacking this ancestral background will react to the disease in accordance with their limitations. It may be that the converse of this proposition explains the high degree of resistance to tuberculosis noted in Jewish and Italian peoples.

So much for the nature of the disease; what is to be done about it? You have all heard of its cure and I do not propose to dwell over long on this point. Despite the pages that have been written and the time consumed in speech making, the rank and file of people have not yet been convinced that there is no royal road to the cure of tuberculosis. Each of you now, or about to be a leader in your community can do your bit by teaching that Sunlight, Pure Air, and Good Food, must be the foundation for any rational attempt to cure the disease. You can impress upon your pupils the knowledge that Dirt, Dampness and Darkness are the friends of the tubercle bacillus and that Cleanliness, Pure Air, and Sunshine can harass the enemy into confused retreat. You can create amongst your students a sentiment that regards with sulphurous indignation, the ill manners of him who coughs or sneezes in your face and permits his sputum to fly just anywhere.

You have heard it said that certain people are bound to have tuberculosis because their father and mother died of it. Get that notion out of your heads: there's not a word of truth in it. If the child gets this disease from his father or mother it simply means that the parent has failed to observe the most elementary rules of hygiene and sanitation thus permitting the child to acquire the disease, and the pity of it is, that this thing does happen. Our health department records show it.

You would do well to remember that a child does not always react to tuberculosis in the same manner as an adult. With the tuberculous adult you expect to notice loss of weight and a persistent cough. A tuberculous child may be overweight and he may not cough. How then may this disease be recognized? There is one sign that is fairly constant. The child patient tires easily, he seems to have no reserve strength. This lack of strength may be due to a variety of causes such as—

improper habits, remediable physical defects, or malnutrition.

If it seems unlikely that any of the above are responsible for his listlessness, one should consider the possibility of tuberculosis. It is a fortunate circumstance that the subject of childhood tuberculosis is not usually troubled with coughs and for that reason does not readily communicate his disease.

The time is about up. If you forget the bulk of this paper, you might with profit remember:

1. There is no royal road to the cure of tuberculosis, the claims of the patent medicine men to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. Because your father or mother died of this disease is no reason at all why you should have it.

3. There may be listless children in your school room who look quite plump and do not cough; yet it is possible that tuberculosis is quietly working on them.

The Negro and Tuberculosis

A representative of the Henry Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, is in Alabama making a study of tuberculosis in that state. He is working under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, and it is said that he especially is interested in finding the cause of the great death rate from tuberculosis among the negro race.

It is a remarkable fact that negroes since the War Between the States have shown an increased tendency to contract tuberculosis. The death rate among them is distressingly high, and yet during the days of slavery tuberculosis was practically unknown to the race. It was even held by some authorities that the negro was immune to the disease.

The report of the Rockefeller Foundation upon its findings will be awaited with interest in the South as well as in the centers to which Southern negroes have migrated.

Blind Negro Population Totals 9,128 Persons

WASHINGTON.—(CNS)—The number of blind persons in the Negro population of St. Louis, Mo., Kansas City, Kas., Kansas City, Mo., as shown by the returns of the Fifteenth Census, April 1, 1930 were respectively: 92—58 and 34. The 1930 census also reveals a total of 63,489 blind persons in the population of the United States, of which 9,128 were of the Negro population.

N.Y. TIMES

SEP 11 1931

GAIN IN LONGEVITY SHOWN BY CENSUS

National Life Span Rose, but Birth Rate Dropped From 1920 to 1930, Analysis Reveals.

MEN OUTNUMBER WOMEN

1,034,782 Grown-Ups Listed as Students, Compared to 344,749 Ten Years Ago—Also More Pupils.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Increased longevity, which was contrasted with an apparently declining birth rate between 1920 and 1930, was shown in an analysis of the population of the United States by age, sex, color and nativity which was made public today by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce.

In the total population of 122,775,046, taken in the census of 1930, it was found that 22.9 per cent of the total population were 45 years of age or older, while in 1920, when the total count was 105,710,620, the percentage of persons within that age group was 20.9 per cent of the total population.

The Aged Gain in Numbers.

Incidentally the number of persons seventy-five years of age and older was approaching the 2,000,000 mark in 1930, there being 1,913,196, while in 1920 only 1,469,704 persons were counted in that group. The tables of ages for the census years 1930 and 1920 follow:

Age and Census Year.	All Classes—Total.	Male.	Female.
All ages, 1930	122,775,046	62,137,080	60,637,966
Under 5	11,444,390	5,806,174	5,638,216
Under 1	2,190,791	1,112,171	1,078,620
5 to 9	12,607,609	6,381,108	6,226,501
10 to 14	12,004,877	6,068,777	5,936,100
15 to 19	11,552,115	5,757,825	5,794,290
20 to 24	10,870,378	5,336,815	5,533,563
25 to 29	9,833,608	4,860,180	4,973,428
30 to 34	9,120,421	4,561,786	4,558,635
35 to 44	17,198,840	8,816,319	8,382,521
45 to 54	13,018,083	6,803,569	6,214,514
55 to 64	8,396,898	4,367,500	4,029,398
65 to 74	4,720,609	2,409,459	2,311,150
75 and over	1,913,196	915,752	997,444
Unknown	94,022	51,816	42,206
All ages, 1920	105,710,620	53,900,431	51,810,189
Under 5	11,573,230	5,857,461	5,715,769
Under 1	2,257,255	1,141,939	1,115,316
5 to 9	11,398,075	5,753,001	5,645,074
10 to 14	10,641,137	5,369,306	5,271,831
15 to 19	9,430,556	4,673,792	4,756,764
20 to 24	9,277,021	4,527,045	4,749,976
25 to 29	9,086,491	4,538,233	4,548,258
30 to 34	8,071,193	4,130,783	3,940,410
35 to 44	14,120,838	7,359,904	6,760,934
45 to 54	10,498,493	5,653,095	4,845,398
55 to 64	6,531,672	3,461,865	3,069,807
65 to 74	3,463,511	1,786,118	1,677,393
75 and over	1,469,704	696,953	772,751
Unknown	148,699	92,875	55,824

Despite the increase of more than 17,000,000 in the country's population during the decade from 1920 to 1930, fewer children under five years of age were counted in the latter year than in the former, and the percentage of this group compared to the total population dropped from 10.9 to 9.3.

This report by the Census Bureau also showed that men continued to outnumber women in the United States, there being 62,137,080 males, as shown by the last census, and 60,637,966 females.

The native white population, born of native parents, counted in 1930, was 70,136,614, of whom 35,460,001 were males and 34,676,613 were females. Native white persons of foreign or mixed parentage totaled 25,361,186, of whom 12,550,144 were males and 12,811,042 were females. The foreign-born whites numbered 13,366,407, including 7,153,709 males and 6,212,698 females. Negroes totaled 11,891,143, including 5,855,669 males and 6,035,474 females, Negro women forming the exception to the rule in that they outnumbered the Negro men.

Pencentage by Age Groups.

The percentage of the population by age groups was shown in the following tabulation:

Age.	Total—1930	Total—1920
Under 9	8.3	10.9
Under 1	1.8	2.1
5 to 9	10.3	10.8
10 to 14	9.8	10.1
15 to 19	9.4	8.9
20 to 24	8.9	8.8
25 to 29	8.0	8.6
30 to 34	7.4	7.6
35 to 44	14.0	13.4
45 to 54	10.6	9.9
55 to 64	6.8	6.2
65 to 74	3.8	3.3
75 and over	1.6	1.4
Unknown	0.1	0.1
All ages	100.0	100.0

"In the native white population of native parentage," the report stated, "11.3 per cent were under 5 years of age, as compared with 7.7 per cent in the native white population of foreign or mixed parentage, two-tenths of 1 per cent in the foreign-born white population and 10.3 per cent in the Negro population.

"Persons under 25 years of age formed a relatively small percentage of the foreign-born white population, while persons in the age groups of 35 years upward formed a relatively large percentage."

Increase in Students Cited.

A large increase in the number of persons attending school was shown in another census tabulation concerned exclusively with school attendance which also was made public today.

This report showed that 69.9 per cent of all persons in the United States between 5 and 20 years of age, or 26,849,639, were attending school in 1930, and that there were increases in the number in each group. This was especially pronounced among grown persons, as 1,034,782 persons 21 years old or more were attending school in 1930, compared with 344,749 in that age group in 1920.

School attendance in the years 1920 and 1930, divided into various age groups, together with the school-attending percentage of the total of the various groups, was shown as follows:

Age, Sex and Census Year.		Number.	Pct.
5 to 20 years	1930	26,849,639	69.9
	1920	21,313,976	64.3
Male	1930	13,521,768	70.2
	1920	10,663,547	64.1
Female	1930	13,327,871	69.7
	1920	10,710,429	64.5
5 years	1930	500,734	20.0
	1920	441,411	18.8
6 years	1930	1,667,486	66.3
	1920	1,480,714	63.3
7 to 13 years	1930	16,398,400	95.3
	1920	13,869,010	90.6
14 to 15 years	1930	4,156,378	88.8
	1920	3,124,129	79.9
16 and 17 years	1930	2,669,857	57.3
	1920	1,644,061	42.9
18 to 20 years	1930	1,456,784	21.4
	1920	814,651	14.8
21 years and over	1930	1,034,782	....
	1920	344,789	....

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS-LEADER

SEP 28 1931

NORTH FINDING NEGRO DISTINCT HEALTH BURDEN

Dr. Evans Reports on Findings Based on Hospital Study in Cincinnati.

By DR. W. A. EVANS.

NORTHERN cities are finding their large Negro populations a distinct health burden. There is no evidence that when they came North they brought typhoid or malaria with them, for these diseases continue to decline in those places into which there has been a heavy Negro migration in the last twenty years. It is thought that their presence has added to the increased difficulty in controlling smallpox, though the evidence on that point is not conclusive.

The states of the upper Mississippi valley into which the tide has flown so strongly are having an excessive amount of smallpox and are finding it difficult of control.

An increase of consumption was anticipated. Something operated to halt the decrease in the consumption rate for several years, but within the last year or two the rate has again decreased.

The principal difficulty has fallen on hospitals. A report by Dr. F. P. Allen, on a Cincinnati study, indicates that they are adding to the heart disease rate and can be expected to do so increasingly as their average age increases and as they break more and more under heavy labor.

Only One Free From Defects.

It is estimated that in Cincinnati about one-seventh of the total population is Negro. In a detailed study of one thousand, Dr. Allen found only one who was free from all physical defects, organic defects, and evidence of disease.

Of the thousand, 966 had some kind of malformation; 566 had some type of heart banormality. This was very much the most serious of the several findings. Many of the physical defects were of minor importance. Some could be easily remedied and many did not do any particular harm.

What most of the Negroes needed, more than anything else, was some training in habits. The heart situation was of greater significance. A large proportion of those found with abnormal hearts can be expected to have a break in compensation before many years.

While they are now working, making a living and, in most cases, feeling no heart symptoms, they can anticipate the time when they must be cared for either by their savings, by the family, or by the public. The incapacity occasioned by heart disease is prolonged. This group ranks with consumption and cancer as impoverishing diseases.

(Copyright, 1931.)

Health – 1931

The Cost of Health

For the past three years a committee on the costs of medical care for the people of the United States has been at work studying to what extent the people of the nation are physically ailing and the amount of money that is spent in repairing their bodies. One of the objectives of the committee is to devise a method of organization of medical facilities better to serve the public.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, chairman of the committee, explains the work of the group and gives some of the results of the study in an article in the New York Times. Surveys have been conducted by the committee and some of the results, as announced by Dr. Wilbur, are: Macon Telegraph

There is an average of a little more than one day's illness for every person in the United States each year. Illness costs approximately $5,000,000,000 a year. 1-2-31

About 1,500,000 persons are employed in the prevention of illness. Of this number, 143,000 are physicians; 32,000 others are chiropractors, osteopaths and other practitioners.

There are 7,310 hospitals in the United States, built and equipped at a capital cost of $3,125,123,000, exclusive of $437,000,000 of endowment and having 904,934 beds which are each day for $700,000 patients. Macon Ga.

The geographical distribution of physicians and hospitals is irregular. In 1927 South Carolina and Montana had only 71 physicians per 100,000 people; California, at the other extreme, had 200. In Wisconsin there is one hospital bed for every 154 persons and in South Carolina one bed for every 749 persons.

The money spent each year for medicine and treatment does not go in every case to a physician or a hospital. Thousands of dollars are spent for medicines for which no prescription has been written for the patient by a physician. More thousands are spent for homemade remedies and self-prescribed doses.

One million people are ill with malaria each year.

Tuberculosis claims 700,000 cases at almost any one time.

A few years ago 4,000 000 persons in the South were afflicted with a hookworm disease. There are probably not so many now but the disease is still great.

There is much paralysis, locomotor ataxia and mental disease and there are many handicapped children because of syphilis.

Each year there are more than 30,000 cases of smallpox. This, of course, is preventable.

Approximately 26,000 cases of typhoid fever are reported each year and the deaths from this disease total more than 5,000.

Probably not more than 20 per cent of the people go to dentists regularly to have their teeth examined. The result is that people suffer much unnecessary pain because of obscure disorders in the teeth.

The work of the committee which has compiled the above figures will go on during the next two years. The committee has the desired information on hand and it will now be its work to organize health facilities and services so that illness in the United States will be less of a burden to the individual and to the state.

College Grads Live Longer Than Other Students

Independent

Washington.—(CNS)—The life expectancy of male college graduates is longer, accordin, to statistical evidence, than the life expectancy of men of equal age in the general population, the Illinois State Department of Health declared in a statement issued last Wednesday. 2-12-31

One of the most important reasons for the greater span of life of the college graduates. is that these people learn to take advantage of what preventive medicine offers. Four years of college life adds two years to the life span of a man and if he studies hard enough to be among the honor scholars he gets a bonus of two additional years added to his life expectancy. Atlanta Ga.

A recent study shows that male college graduates have a life expectancy of 45 years at the age of 22. Honor men 47 years. Thus it appears that a college experience not only equips an individual for performing better service and living a fuller life but it makes possivble a greater number of years in which to work

General.

NEW YORK TIMES

FEB 4 1931

PERIL TO CHILDREN IS SEEN IN SLUMP

Dr. McHale Tells Women's Council Health of Young Is Being Undermined.

REORGANIZATION PLANNED

Move for Far-Reaching Changes in National Body to Be Determined Today—Plea for Aliens Heard.

If the economic depression in this country continues another thirty months American children will suffer as much for lack of proper food as the children in Austria did after the World War and the children of Russia are suffering today, Dr. Kathryn McHale of Washington, D. C., executive and educational secretary of the American Association of University Women, asserted yesterday at the sixteenth convention of the National Council of Women at the Riverside Church.

It was said at the meeting, at which thirty organizations of national scope with a total membership of about 10,000,000 women were represented, that the entire reorganization of the National Council of Women was being discussed. Information on this was not obtainable yesterday, but an important announcement was promised today when the conference ends. About 200 women, including the heads of most of the national groups in the council, are attending the sessions.

Dr. McHale spoke on the duty of women's organizations to foster adult education. More and more children are unable to get the better grade of milk and the fruit juice that doctors have said are necessary for them, she said, and it is important that women's groups study to discover substitutes.

Sees Most Children Affected.

She said later that she believed that practically all the children of the country would be affected by the continuance of the depression, as only 8 per cent of the population has not been touched by it.

The economic plight of the alien today was discussed by Mrs. Edith Terry Bremer of the Department of Immigration and Foreign Communities of the Y. W. C. A., who said that in the past few months the laws prohibiting aliens from certain occupations were being enforced, that aliens were being discharged from employment on public works, and in the majority of cases jobs created to help the unemployment situation were not available to them. She urged the speeding up of naturalization for those who are entitled to become citizens.

Miss Cecilia Razovsky of the department of service for foreign born women of the National Council of Jewish Women said that while the alien woman, as well as her husband, wanted to become a citizen today far more than she did twenty-five years ago, there had been a tremendous drop in the number of those applying for their first papers, and those getting their naturalization certificates, since the rates were raised.

The fee for complete naturalization was raised from $5 to $20 on July 1, 1929.

Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart of Evansville, Ind., president of the National Association of Colored Women and fourth vice president of the national council, lauded the White House Conference for Child Health and Protection for its reiterated stand that "every" child should have the same protection.

She said that the American Negro does not have the protection a foreigner enjoys. If a Japanese citizen were lynched, she said, his country would be demanding redress, "but not so the Negro. He is born a citizen and his race has contributed great services toward the upbuilding and protection of the country, but he is not given protection."

At the open forum on vital issues of the day that concluded yesterday's sessions, Mrs. Julia West Hamilton of Washington, D. C., treasurer of the National Association of Colored Women, said that the association favored the Eighteenth Amendment, but was also interested in seeing enforced the entire Constitution, "including the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments," which would guarantee the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness which we as a racial group don't enjoy."

No response was elicited when Miss Mary McAuley of the Clinical Research Bureau, assistant to Margaret Sanger, spoke on behalf of the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts to legalize the mailing of matter relating to birth control.

Dr. Anna Garlin Spencer of the American Social Hygiene Association, honorary vice president of the council, voiced the hope that the council would carry out a plan for an exhibit at the Chicago exposition in 1933 to show the progress of woman in the forty years that will then have elapsed since the organization of the council and a forecast of her progress in the next forty years.

Other speakers included:

Miss MARION McCLENCH of Ann Arbor, Mich., president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Mrs. LAURA PUFFER MORGAN, associate secretary of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

Mrs. EDGERTON PARSONS, who was chairman of the American delegation to the second Pan-Pacific Women's Conference.

Dr. VALERIA H. PARKER, sixth vice president of the International Council of Women and past president and honoary vice president of the National Council.

Mrs. WALTER McNAB MILLER, chairman of the council's Public Health Committee and a member of the House Conference for Child Health and Protection.

Dr. LILLIAN M. GILBRETH, efficiency engineer and a member of the President's Committee on Unemployment.

Miss JULIA K. JAFFRAY, secretary of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor.

DANGER TO NATION'S HEALTH.

The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people took a highly significant step when it passed a resolution calling to attention of the Rosenwald Fund and the public the dangers attending a program of separate medical education and medical care for Negroes. It was explained that the resolution was called forth by recent developments, including that of the Rosenwald Fund, which is charged with cooperating in separate medical instruction for Negroes in connection with the University of Chicago. The resolution in full is as follows:

"The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People desires to call to the attention of the Rosenwald Fund and the public the dangers inherent in a program of separate medical education and medical care for Negroes.

"In principle, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People believes that segregation in education and medical care tends to provide neither the best opportunities for doctors and nurses nor to create standard hospitals on which the general health of the community depends.

"It firmly believes that Negroes in the North should be admitted without discrimination to public hospitals and that Negro physicians and nurses should be trained in the great medical schools and hospitals, according to the general standards that are applied to members of any other racial group. This is illustrated by the progress that is being made in New York City. With practically no separate hospitals Negroes have been admitted more and more easily to the public hospitals and their treatment there has been bettered."

The principle in which the directors of the National Association avowed their belief, "that segregation in education and mecidal care" fails to provide the best opportunity for doctors and nurses and create standard hospitals, is one with which most people who are interested in the matter of hospitalization will agree. The belief that Negroes in the North should be admitted without discrimination to public hospitals, and physicians and nurses trained in the great medical schools is also deserving of general acceptance. The difficulty arises in getting these principles adopted as a general practice on the part of the physicians and others who run these great medical schools and hospitals. While considerable progress has been made in this direction, much remains to be accomplished.

That there is an insistent demand for hospitals for private patients of the race, where they may be treated and operated upon by physicians of their own race, has been demonstrated by the establishment of small institutions of this character in Harlem and in other places. There is a tendency among all the various races forming part of this mixed people called American, to establish hospitals manned by doctors and nurses of their own race. Thus we find Jewish hospitals in various parts of New York, as well as French, Swedish, German and various other nationalities.

The sentiment frequently expressed by many of our physicians and laymen for the establishment of adequately appointed hospital in Harlem, is not felt as any concession to the principle of enforced segregation in medical training or service, but as the fulfilment of a need common to all races. It is felt that such an institution would be of especial benefit to the medical fraternity, in affording them certain advantages in the treatment of patients that are now lacking.

While the principle enunciated by the directors of the National Association is essentially correct, it does not meet the situation involved by the existence of this sentiment in favor of the establishment of a Negro hospital. As to the feasibility of establishing such a hospital and insuring it adequate support, so as to keep it up to the highest standards, that would be the task that would require a high order of professional skill and business ability.

Americus, Ga. Recorder
Wednesday, March 11, 1931

PLAN PROGRAM FOR NEGROES

Health Clinic And Meat Show Set for March 12-13

A nation-wide program for a better observance of Mothers Day, May 10, to help dependent mothers and needy children has been launched by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the New York governor and a leader of welfare workers in New York State. It will be sponsored by The Golden Rule Foundation with headquarters at 60 East 42nd street, New York, N. Y. A national committee to help raise a Golden Rule Mothers Fund has been announce dby Mrs. Roosevelt. A New York state committee has also been formed and it is expected that similar committees will be named in every s...te to promote a Golden Rule ...servance of Mothers Day.

In view of the wide-spread suffering this winter—suffering that has fallen hardest on the mothers and their children—Mrs. Roosevelt, honorary chairman of the national committee, said: "I ask your help to enlarge the observ... of Mothers Day so that ... think not only of their ... but of other mothers who are less fortunately situated. It would also be a fine thing to aid the mothers who are in need today in the name of mothers who have gone. Those who have gone, I am sure would like to have us give in their name for the aid of the mothers who are in need now. I think that all of us who are mothers would be pleased that what is done is not just for us personally, but in honor of all mothers. Just at this time more appeals than ever before are coming in, and the aid is much needed."

"My appeal is not only to New York City and state, but, as honorary chairman of the National Committee Golden Rule Mothers Day Fund, to the country at large," Mrs. Roosevelt declared.

Health-1931

YEARLY HEALTH RECORD HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Population: White, 45,745, Colored 38,969; total 85,024.

General Death Rates Per. 1,000 Population

	White	Negro	Total
Death rate, residents, natural causes	9.7	22.2	15.4
Death rate, accidents, homicides, suicides	0.61	1.41	0.98
Resident death rate	10.3	23.6	16.4
Total death rate, including non- residents	13.6	26.6	19.5
Death rate of non-residents	3.4	3.0	3.2

Birth Rates

Live birth rate, per 1,000 population	22.2	18.0	19.1
Stillbirth rate, per 100 population	4.4	13.3	8.3
Total birth rate, including stillbirths	21.1	20.4	20.7

Special Death Rates

Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births)	49.8	132.9	85.6
Death rate of mothers, per 1,000 live births	7.6	27.1	16.0
Death rate, tetanus of newborn per 100,000 Pp'l	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death rate, prematurity, per 100,000 pp'l	35.0	69.3	50.6

Morbidity and Mortality

Death Rates per 100,000 Population—Principal diseases.

	Cases Res.	Deaths of Res. White	Col.	Res. Total	Death Rate
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	204	20	96	116	136.4
Influenza (La Grippe)	187	8	15	23	27.1
Syphillis	3,287	6	35	41	48.2
Pellagra (not communicable)	42	2	28	30	35.3
Diptheria	56	3	3	6	7.1
Brill's Fever	79	2	0	2	2.4
Whooping Cough	7	0	2	2	2.4
Measles	76	1	0	1	1.2
Scarlet Fever	72	1	0	1	1.2
Typhoid Fever	41	1	5	6	7.1
Malarial Fever	165	1	0	1	1.2
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0.0
Infantile Paralysis	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pneumonia all forms	154	29	84	113	132.9

The following diseases were lessprevalent in 1930 than in 1929; diptheria, whooping cough, influenza, pellagra and pneumonia.

The following diseases were more pravalent in 1930 than in 1929; Scarlet fever, typhoid fever Brill's disease, malaria fever, tuberculosis and syphillis.

Yours for health,

VICTOR H. BASSETT, M. D.
Health Officer

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR OF 1930

	White	Negro	Total
Resident deaths, natural causes	442	866	1,308
Deaths, external causes, residents	28	55	83
Deaths, external causes, including nonresidents	55	79	134
Total deaths, exclusive stillbirths	624	1,036	1,660
Non-resident deaths included in total	154	115	269
Resident deaths	470	921	1,391
Deaths, infants under one year of age	46	93	139
Deaths due to premature births	16	27	43
Deaths from puerperal causes	7	19	26
Deaths from tetanus of newborn	0	0	0
City live births reported	923	700	1,623
City stillbirths reported	41	93	134
Total births reported	964	793	1,757

Georgia.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR

	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Diptheria	8	1	64	7
Scarlet Fever	0	0	72	1
Typhoid Fever	13	1	54	7
Brill's Fever	8	0	87	7
Malarial Fever	42	1	207	2
Whooping Cough	0	0	7	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	20	8	224	124
Influenza (La Grippe)	4	4	191	27
Syphillis	192	9	3,479	50
Pellagra	3	2	45	32
Acute anterio poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1
Menigococus meningitis	2	1	6	4

There were 68 deaths from lobar pneumonia, and 52 from broncho-pneumonia.

Health Notes

The total number of deaths was 86 less in 1930 than in 1920. Infant deaths decreased from 161 in 1929 to 139 in 1930. Stillbirths decreased from 134 to 124 yearly in the last two years.

Yours for health.

VICTOR H. BASSETT, M. D.
Health Officer

HEALTHGRAMS

The yearly health record of the City Health Department is published in this issue of the Savannah Tribune. While mainly composed of figures, it will pay the colored population to study this report and note how it applies to the Negro race.

First, note how much health work was done, how many laboratory examinations, how many visits by nurses, how many prescriptions filled at the city drug dispensary, how many visits by nurses, how many food inspections made, and how many pounds of fish and meat condemned. It is safe to say that a large part of this health work was done for colored people and a considerable part of it was done by our colored health workers.

Note that the death rate of Negroes was much higher and birth rate much lower than that of the white population. Only about 64 Negro infants were born for every 100 Negroes dying. It seems as if something could be done about this. More attention to health matters and health conditions would lower the death rate, and the birth rate could easily be inceased. One way to increase the birth rate is to decrease the still-birth rate. Still-births are caused by many different causes, but the most common is blood disease. On this account, the health department recommends that every Negro woman expecting to become a mother have her blood tested. The health department does it free.

Too many Negro babies die yearly. This is not because Negro mothers do not love their babies, but because, through ignorance or carelessness, they do not always take proper care of their babies. During the year 46 white babies died and 93 Negro babies. The Negro public health nurse will show any Negro mother how to take better care of her baby, and the health officer will give a little book to each mother requesting it, telling how to take care of babies.

Read the yearly health record published in this issue of the Savannah Tribune and try to improve health conditions among Negroes in the year 1931.

Yours for health,

VICTOR H. BASSETT, M. D.
Health Officer

HEALTH RECORD

The annual report of the health officer should be carefully read and comparisons noted. In it much food for thought along health lines will be found. It will prove startling to many to ascertain the large death roll of our people, numbering more than double that of the whites, with a similar showing in the birth rate. This is not an enviable record for us, in a community of which we are about forty-five percent of its population. This record can be considerably improved. The causes of many of the deaths are preventable and can be overcome with just a little thought and care. The lesson of this must be carried home to those who mostly need it. This job is ours and our leaders should bestir themselves in an unrelentless crusade for better health. The report is to be found elsewhere on this page.

Americus, Ga. Recorder
Monday, March 16, 1931

NEGRO HEALTH MEET SUCCESS

Over 600 Negroes Benefit By Health Campaign

Over 600 negro people of Sumter county were reached by a two-day health program conducted under the direction of Folio E. Butler, colored home demonstration agent.

The program was conducted from Nunn Industrial school near Leslie and the committees working in the campaign reached out and touched many other communities. Health problems taken up in the session were the classification of foods, and their use in the diet, convenient kitchens and labor saving devices, improved shower baths, and poster work in the schools.

Dr. J. M. Dasher was in charge of the clinic. He emphasized to mothers the importance of a balanced diet for children of school age.

J. C. Coachman was in charge of the meat show. Farmers from all sections of the county displayed hams in the interest of better por raising.

An impressive lecture on value of education and land ownership was given by Col. J. E. D. Shipp, chairman of the county Board of Education. Supt. E. L. Bridges, county schools, spoke on better schools for colored children.

Lecture courses were also given by Alva Taylor, supervisor of vocational agriculture for negroes, and his assistant L. S. Molette.

Alto Lost Only One White Child In 6 Years, Abercombie Reports

Constitution
3-29-31

Only one white child, out of 280 treated, has died of tuberculosis at the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Alto in the last six years, Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, state commissioner of health, announced here today. The reason for this, he said, was the simplicity and thoroughness of treatment accorded them.

Atlanta, Ga

This treatment, which can be administered at home as well as at Alto, according to Dr. Abercrombie, follows:

1. Rest. See that the child has a good bed and uses it at least 10 hours a day when well and longer when not quite well.

2. Balanced diet. Give the child, and require him to eat, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, green vegetables and fruit.

3. Supervised recreation. See that the child plays in the sunshine with a liberal portion of their skin surface exposed each day the sun is out and they are able to play.

Results with negro children has not been so good. In the same six years 62 of these have been treated at Alto 13 died while at the institution. The reasons for this is seemingly due, Dr. Abercrombie said, first, to a lack of resistance; second, latency of diagnosis; third, latency of treatment; fourth, to malnutrition; fifth, to intercurrent diseases.

He added, however, that the problem of tuberculosis among negro children is by no means hopeless if the cases are found early and treatment measures are applied promptly.

There are at present in the Masonic building at Alto 72 white children, with room for 28 more. In the negro section of the institution there are 16 negro children undergoing treatment.

Latest thought among tuberculosis researchers, Dr. Abercrombie said, is to find the cases in children and arrest them then, rather than to wait until the patient reaches his adult estate when the disease has gained a more secure foothold.

HEALTH TRAIN TO VISIT 17 COUNTIES IN STATE

Constitution
3-17-31

Georgia Board Will Show Exhibits, Motion Pictures in May.

Atlanta, Ga.

A health train will be operated by the state board of health over the Georgia & Florida railroad early in May, covering 17 counties of south Georgia, Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, state commissioner of health, announced Monday. The train will leave Augusta on the morning of May 4 and will reach Valdosta the night of May 18.

The following counties will be traversed: Richmond, Jefferson, Glascock, Washington, Burke, Jenkins Bulloch, Emanuel, Toombs, Montgomery, Jeff Davis, Coffee, Atkinson, Berrien, Cook, Colquitt and Lowndes.

The purpose of the train will be to demonstrate and exhibit to the people of that territory what the state board of health is accomplishing and what they can accomplish for the good health of their communities by employing the methods adopted and advocated by the state board of health.

Dr. Millard E. Winchester, director of county health work, for the state board of health, will be in charge of the train for the department, while W. C. Wall, chief claim agent of the railroad, will have charge for his company.

Exhibits will be arranged in the cars, typifying the work and emphasizing the results to be accomplished by every activity in which the state board of health engages. Dr. Winchester will explain the workings of the department at every stop, and motion pictures, especially taken for this project, will be shown aboard the train.

Stops will be made at all the principal stations along the line of the road, and they will be of sufficient duration to enable all who desire to board the train and inspect the exhibits. Details of the schedule will be announced later, according to Dr. Abercrombie.

Quitman, Ga., Free-Press
Friday, June 5, 1931

Health Work For Homes of Negroes

County Farm Agent Robinson with the assistance of Health Commissioner McClure, is conducting valuable demonstrations at various points in the county in home health work. The demonstration at Morven Tuesday had 27 adults present and 23 club boys and girls. A similar demonstration was conducted at Grooverville Wednesday.

E. E. Williamson, principal of the Brooks County Industrial School, showed how inexpensive wire screens may be made for rural homes. These screens are just as effective as the higher priced ones and may be made with the tools every farmer has. The work was actually done and a home provided with screens as an illustration.

The county agent built a sanitary toilet and told how these buildings should be constructed and how to locate them. Dr. McClure talked on the importance to health of having flies and mosquitoes kept out of the house. Of how sanitary toilets control fly borne diseases and hookworm.

These demonstrations are practical and of great value in improving health conditions in rural homes and preventing diseases

COLORED CLINIC HERE WILL SOON BE CLOSED

ASSISTANT U. S. SURGEON GENERAL HERE TODAY TO ARRANGE DETAILS

Preparatory to the completion of the demonstration of the colored clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases operated by the Glynn County Board of Health under the direction of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, Dr. Taliferro Clark, acting surgeon general of the United States army, and consultant of the Rosenwald Foundation, today is in Brunswick conferring with city and county authorities.

The clinic, which has been operated for the past year and a half in an effort to determine with what success mass control of disease could be carried out among the negroes, will be closed in Brunswick the latter part of this month but it is thought that the work will be extended over the first ten days or two weeks in July to complete arrangements for future activities.

Dr. Clark this morning conferred with Dr. Akridge, health commissioner, and Dr. J. B. Hellar, representing the Rosenwald Foundation and who for the past year has been in charge of the work here. The closing of the clinic, it is understood, will cause the removal of Dr. Hellar from Brunswick and he announced this morning that he had not definitely made arrangements for the future.

The assistant United States surgeon general declared that the foundation is now confronted with the problem of taking care of the more than five hundred patients what at the present time are under treatment following the completion of the demonstration. He pointed out that some arrangement must be made by which those negroes under treatment can continue their cures although the foundation has ceased to contribute toward the support of the work.

Personal and finances are offering problems to the officials as to the best manner in which to continue operations without the assistance of outside capital. During the past eighteen months the Rosenwald Foundation has contributed more than $8,000 to the project and those funds have been augmented by appropriations from the city, county and local corporations. Just what plan will be made has not been determined but before returning to Washington Dr. Clark hopes to be able to find a suitable solution to the problems.

While here Dr. Clark is visiting the various clinics at the hospitals and is making a survey of general health conditions throughout this immediate vicinity. He expressed himself as being well pleased with the the result of the demonstration conducted here during the past year and a half during which time more than 1,400 negro patients received treatment for venereal diseases.

Dr. Clark was accompanied to Brunswick by Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr, past assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health service.

Health-1931

Georgia

Athens, Ga. Banner-Herald
Monday, June 29, 1931

THE NEGRO AND PUBLIC HEALTH

(NOTE: This is the first of two installments of a lecture delivered by Dr. T. H. Johnston, city-county health commissioner, to the students at the Negro Summer school here. The other installment will appear tomorrow).

* * *

By T. H. JOHNSTON, M. D., Health Commissioner.

When the director of your school invited me several days ago to lecture this class on some phase of public health, I chose as my topic Pulmonary Tuberculosis, since this disease is so widespread throughout the world and so notoriously common amongst the colored people of these southern states. There is so much misinformation extant amongst your race (and mine, too) with respect to this age old plague, we may with profit, consider briefly the known facts of the case and face the truth.

Tuberculosis has been recognized and studied for a long time. The Greek physician Hippocrates who went about seeing sick people more than 400 years before Christ was born, left behind writings that indicate most clearly his extensive knowledge of this common disease. Almost 600 years after his time another gifted physician (Galen by name) studied this disease of the lungs and it is in his writings that we first get a hint as to the "catching" nature of T. B. Some good while before George Washington was born, Richard Morton, an Englishman, wrote a lengthy treatise on this subject, the accuracy of which holds good today. One Laennec, a physician of France, made a notable contribution to our knowledge of tuberculosis a little more than a century ago, while Robert Koch of Germany discovered the germ of the disease in the year 1882. A legion of workers have since contributed their quota.

Perhaps it would be well, before we go further, to state in a few words just what we mean or understand by the term Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This is a disease affecting the lungs and caused by germs, whose presence brings about tubercles (or lumps) in the lung tissue. These lumps may go through one or other of two processes:

1. The lumps may turn soft and cheesy. The cheesy matter turns to liquid and is coughed up in which case there remains a hole in the lung. (More properly known as a cavity).

2. The lumps instead of going soft may turn hard and shrink to a mere fraction of their original size.

The significance of these alternative processes is quite obvious to you, and the outcome of supreme importance to the patient and his friends.

Many of the diseases common to man do not attack the lower animals. Tuberculosis is NOT one of these; though the cold blooded creatures are little subject to this plague, fowls and other domestic animals suffer from it to a considerable degree. Particularly is this true of cattle; in sheep, goats and horses it is rarely seen. T. B. of hogs as been reports from parts of Europe; cats and dogs are not subject to it. Monkeys, in the wild state do not contract T. B., but confined as in circus menageries they fall an easy prey.

With man T. B. is his universal scourge and merits well the epithet "Captain of the Men of Death." Tuberculosis has shown a marked decline during the past 30 years both in this country and abroad. There are several good reasons for this:

1. There has been marked improvement in the social condition of the people during the past quarter century.

2. People are becoming better educated and are trying to live more hygienic lives.

3. Hospitals for the cure of the tuberculous have greatly increased in number.

4. More interest is being taken in tuberculosis and cases are being diagnosed earlier with consequent increase in the chances for cure.

Tuberculosis is so widespread and its inroads so extensive (particularly amongst the colored people of the South) it is but natural to ask, "How can we escape? Can we get away from it?" It's no use trying to run away from tuberculosis. It can't be done. It seems to me that I've read in the history books how in old time certain men set themselves apart from a world deemed hopelessly wicked and in solitude and silence saved their souls. That may have worked in soul saving; it isn't any good in the prevention of tuberculosis, for everyhere you go, tuberculosis is bound to be there ahead of you. In the light of our present knowledge it is safe to say that 95 percent of the people now seated in this room have harbored within their bodies, at one time or another, the tubercle bacillus and yet few if any of you now have the disease. It is because the defense mechanism of your bodies has been strong enough to overcome the invader. The tuberculosis germ has been the seed; and your body the soil; only in this case good soil fails to produce a generous return of seed, and poor or weak soil produces a bountiful harvest with irreparable damage to the soil itself.

Some years ago, Sir William Osler drew the parallel between tuberculous infection and the parable of the sower.

"Some seeds fall by the wayside and the fowls of the air came and devoured them up."

These are the germs scattered by careless patients, that fail to gain entrance to the bodies of other persons.

Brunswick Ledger
7-3-31

Rosewald Clinic In Brunswick Officially Closed July 1st

ROSEWALD CLINIC IN BRUNSWICK OFFICIALLY CLOSED JULY FIRST.

The Rosewald Clinic, which has been operating in this city for a year or more, was officially closed on July 1st, but is still being operated under emergency conditions to meet the demands being made upon it daily.

Since the inauguration of this clinic in Brunswick, a splendid record has been made, and it is so recognized by the United States government, under whose supervision it is operated.

Up to the present date, 13,000 blood tests have been made, and 1,430 patients have passed thru the clinic. At present about 400 patients are treated weekly, of which 40 or 50 are whites.

These clinics were instituted by an endowment fund provided by the philanthropist Rosewald, providing for the creation of clinics in various parts of the country for treatment of venereal diseases, primarily for members of the colored race. The supervision of these clinics was placed by the board of trustees of the Rosewald Endowment Fund under the U. S. Government, and was supervised by Surgeon General Clark of the Medical Department.

The Brunswick clinic was the first one to be established in the south, and according to the best informed circles, has proven one of the most successful in point of number of cases treated. The operation of the clinic here has been under the direction of the Glynn county medical department, with doctor H. L. Akridge in charge. The direct operation of this clinic was under Dr. Heller, an expert in work of this character. The nurse assisting Dr. Heller was Miss Dovey Bailey.

The important and good work done by this clinic is recognized by both the medical and industrial interests of this city and county. The ordinary citizen who gives little thought to these matters, but leaves them in the hands of the medical branch of the government, can hardly realize the great importance it is to a community.

The tangible evidence is the great number who seek relief through these clinics. It is a regrettable fact that the provisions of the Rosewald Endowment Board were such that the clinic could not be made a permanent institution in this community, and it is unfortunate that in view of the large number of cases, approximately 400 per week, it could not continue for a time at least.

According to investigations made by the Ledger, it is an institution of paramount importance to this community, and after the work is completed by the Rosewald Endowment Board, there will be, under normal conditions, at least 200 or more cases that will appeal to the county medical board for treatment.

This institution could be main-

tained at a considerably reduced cost now in view of the fact that the equipment has already been provided and will be left intact.

The importance and benefits of these treatments have been received by many of the large industries to such an extent that the Hercules Powder Company has installed necessary equipment in their plant for the use of the local doctors and nurses for the exclusive benefit of their employees.

It is considered by competent authority that the number of cases to be treated will not decrease but on the present population basis, it is thought that from 100 to 200 cases per week will require treatment. The present medical board of Glynn county under Dr. Akridge and county nurse Ester Torkildsen, with the assistance of a colored nurse will hardly be adequate to take care of these patients, in addition to the already growing duties of the department.

It is to be hoped however, that some method will be found whereby the wonderful work which has accomplished so much in the past year may be continued.

VITAL STATISTIC FOR SAVANNAH FOR MONTH OF JUNE

Tribune

MONTHLY HEALTH RECORD

Savannah, Ga. 7-22-31

Health Department
Savannah, Ga.

	White	Negro	Ttl.
Resident deaths, natural causes	36	64	100
Deaths, external causes, residents	3	3	6
Deaths, external causes including non residents	5	3	8
Total deaths, exclusive stillbirths	54	76	130
Non-resident deaths included in total	15	9	24
Deaths, infants under one year of age	2	4	6
Deaths due to premature births	2	0	2
Deaths from puerperal causes	2	0	2
Deaths from tetanus of newborn	0	0	0
City live births reported	51	54	105
City stillbirths reported	3	5	8
Total births reported	54	59	113

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH

Diseases	Non-residents			Totl.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Diptheria	0	0	2	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	1	0
Typhoid Fever	4	2	9	3
Brill's Fever	1	0	5	0
Malarial Fever	2	0	27	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	20	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0	0	32	7
Influenza (LaGrippe)	0	0	6	2
Syphillis	22	0	259	5
Pellagra	3	0	17	2

There were 8 deaths lobar pneumonia, and 2 from bronchopneumonia.

OTHER HEALTH DATA FOR THE MONTH

Total number laboratory examinations	2,713
Laboratory examinations hookworm	359
Laboratory examinations for venereal diseases	1,061
Samples milk and other dairy products examined	600
Total number visits by Public Health nurses	3,623
Visits to communicable diseases by nurses	318
Number prescriptions filled City Drug Dispensary	3,099
Average cost per prescription	$ .08
Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector	17,851
Inspections made by Food Inspectors	1,452
Number animals examined at abattiors and markets	1,031
Number pounds meat and fish condemned	lbs 2,785

Health Notes—There are too many cases of sporadic typhoid fever five residents and four non-resident cases during the month, with three deaths, one colored resident, one colored non-resident and one white non-resident.

Yours for health,
VICTOR H. BASSETT, M. D.
Health Officer

ATLANTA IS NINTH IN HEALTH CONTEST

Constitution
12-20-31

Making exceptionally good scores on its water supply, sewage disposal and use of laboratories, clinics and medical conferences, Atlanta ranked ninth place in its population group in the health contest conducted by the health department of the United States Chamber of Commerce in 1930, according to announcement by Roy LeCraw, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. James H. Wallace, head of the health department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in an address before the health committee of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Thursday outlined ways and means for Atlanta to increase its score on health in the 1932 contest.

There will be a new item in the 1932 contest. It will be on a basis of the Chamber of Commerce having appointed a health committee which is both representative and active. Members of the health committee of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce include: Miss Mary Dickinson, Mrs. M. T. Edgerton Jr., Miss L. M. Alexander, Dr. J. P. Kennedy, Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, J. B. Franklin, A. A. Acree, Miss Gail MacDonald, G. H. Phillips, H. Reid Hunter, Miss Emma E. Habernicht, Edward M. Kahn and Miss Myrtle Jolly.

Announcement by President LeCraw that the boards of directors of the Atlanta and Savannah Chambers of Commerce had passed resolutions calling upon the highway department to complete highway No. 80 between Savannah, Macon and Atlanta. The Macon Chamber of Commerce has been requested to take similar action.

In a letter accompanying the resolution, Mr. LeCraw said: "The completion of the paving of Route 80 would prove a great asset to the state in a business way, and we respectfully urge that you do everything possible to rectify this situation at the earliest possible date. I understand this paving has been tentatively approved, and I am wondering if you could not see it to put the completion of the Atlanta-Savannah link at the head of the list."

Health-1931

General

Decrease in Race Birth Rate Seen As Danger to Perpetuation of the Negro in Southern States of U. S.

Chas E Hall Census Bureau Expert, Gives Figures for Ten States in Which Number of Children Under 5 Shows Decrease

By Charles E. Hall
Statistical Expert, Bureau of Census

Migration, birth control, the increasing number of females engaged in gainful occupations, the high cost of living, and acute housing conditions in the large industrial centers, are probably the chief contributing factors to our decreasing number of children under 5 years of age per 1,000 females, 15 to 44 years, the age group responsible for the greatest number of births.

Back in 1880, just 51 years ago there were 760 Negro children under 5 years of age per 1,000 of our females 15 to 44 years of age, but during the fifty year period, 1880 to 1930, the number decreased to 393, which represents a loss of 367 children per 1,000 females of the specified age group. In other words there has been a decrease of slightly in excess of 36 children per 100 females of the childbearing age during the fifty years.

Birth Control a Factor

The extent to which birth control enters into the question cannot, of course, be determined, but it is reasonable to believe that to the rather general grapevine dissemination of information on this subject can be attributed a rather large proportion of the indicated decrease in the number of children, particularly in the large cities.

During the fifty year period, the greatest decrease was shown, in the order named, by Texas, Arkansas Tennessee, Florida and Georgia, in each of which there was a decrease of between forty and close to fifty children per 100 females. Then came Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama, whose decrease ranged from 35 per hundred in Alabama to nearly 38 in Mississippi.

Effect of Migration

But possibly the twenty years, 1910 to 1930, the years of our great migratory movement from the South to the North, will present a more vivid picture of the direct result of unsettled conditions on the fecundity of our females.

Take the ten Southern States that were probably hardest hit—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The 1930 United States Census shows that although we had an increase of 122,956 females, 15 to 44 years of age, during the twenty year period in these states, there were 178,191 less children under 5 years of age in 1930 than in 1910.

The states of Georgia, Kentucky South Carolina and Virginia reported decreases in both the number of women and children. Mississippi showed an increase of 11,912 women but a decrease of 24,256 children of the specified age. Alabama had 22,518 more women, but 16,155 less children. Tennessee had an increase of 7,108 women, and a decrease of 12,276 in the number of children under 5 years of age, and the same condition obtained in Arkansas Louisiana and Texas.

Increase in Industrial States

But when one examines the statistical data as reported for the nine northern industrial States to which most of the migrants flocked, we find a different story. Increases for both women and children of the given age groups were reported.

An aggregate increase of 373,867 Negro females, 15 to 44 years of age, and an increase of 115,254 Negro children under 5 years of age, was reported for Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan New Jersey, NewYork, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In each of these states, except Illinois, the ratio of our children under 5 years of age per 1,000 women of the most frequent child-bearing group, is higher than in 1910, or prior to the heavy Exodus.

City Replacement Needs

In many of our cities, we are running dangerously near our actual replacement needs, there not being enough children to increase or even maintain our permanent population without migration from the outside.

Due to the timely exodus from the South, there has been a decided improvement in this respect since 1910 in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh St. Louis and Indianapolis, in each of which there has been a substantial increase of our children under 5 years of age per 1,000 females, 15 to 44 years of age.

But in the southern cities we find that both Atlanta and Birmingham showed marked decreases in the ratio of children in 1930 as compared with 1910; that there was an increase of only one child per 1,000 females in Dallas; two children in Charleston, S. C.; nine each in Memphis and Nashville; thirteen and fifteen respectively in Norfolk and New Orleans. Richmond showed an increase of 23; Louisville, 29 and Baltimore 59, which was the largest increase indicated by any of the most important southern cities.

Danger to Race Survival

Possibly the principal danger to our survival as a race will come from our failure to maintain our replacement needs. Although a smaller number of children may result in a stronger race physically and mentally, it may also result in our reaching the vanishing point as a race.

Race Health Improving, Data Shows

That there has been a decided improvement in the health of our people was indicated in figures presented recently by George R. Arthur, director of the Rosenwald fund.

According to Mr. Arthur during the years immediately following the Civil war our death rate was 40 per 1,000. In 1911 it had dropped to 17 per 1,000 and in 1929 the rate was 14 per 1,000.

"In checking up the death rate from specific causes," said Mr. Arthur, "we find that tuberculosis has shown the greatest decline. Out of every 100,000 Race people in 1911, 418 died of this disease as contrasted with 225 per 100,000 dying of the same disease in 1926, representing a decline of 54 per cent."

The mortality rate, however, from other diseases shows according to Mr. Arthur, the need of co-operative effort on the part of health departments, schools and other institutions interested in the preservation and conservation of health, in prosecuting an intensive educational and health program. The Rosenwald fund has taken a leading part in this kind of work during the past few years and is now conducting a nation-wide program in this direction.

Tuberculosis is one of the most costly diseases because of the long treatment necessary and because income is lost during illness.

Tuberculosis cuts off two and one-half years from the life expectations of every individual under present conditions.

The estimated annual cost of tuberculosis to the nation is $539,000,000 for loss of life, $355,000,000 for loss of wages, and $177,000,000 for cost of treatment.

For the prevention and cure of tuberculosis it is recommended that there be one sanatorium bed for every annual death, or a minimum requirement of 92,000 beds.

The nation now has 600 sanatoria with 80,000 beds.

It is recommended that there be at least one school or factory physician for every 2,000 individuals, as a necessary part of community health machinery.

JOURNAL
Waycross, Ga.

NOV 24 1931

Tuberculosis

The National Tuberculosis Association gives them facts:

The death rate in 1904 was 201 per 100,000 population.

The death rate in 1929 was 76 per 100,000 population.

Nine active cases exist for every annual death from tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is the chief cause of death between 15 and 45 years of age.

Negroes usually show three times the white death rate in any locality.

Health - 1931

Indiana

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN.

Recorder 5-2-31

The annual central district clean-up contest campaign opened last Wednesday with unabated vigor and closed this week with gratifying results. Pupils of schools 17, 4, 23, 24, 40 and 63, together with a creditable number of public spirited citizens participated in the campaign. The program involved the noble purpose of beautiffying home surroundings and improving the sanitary condition of the designated locality.

Last year upwards of two hundred and fifty residents of the district vied with each other for first place in the contest. As was expected by promoters the campaign just ended was larger and better than that of last year.

As a necessary impetus to the competing pupils twenty-one prizes were offered. Three of these were given to the schools and three to mothers.

The great success of the campaign was due in no small measure to the splendid cooperation obtained from the principals and teachers of the schools. The valuable assistance rendered in this connection in the matter of instructing the children in the rules and thereby preparing and encouraging them in the contest was productive of incalculable benefits to the program.

The contest, which was conducted under the auspices of the Flanner House was a decided success.

Health - 1931

Kentucky

STRESS CARE OF EYES NEXT WEEK

Courier

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5—Because primitive man required vision which would be effective chiefly for distant seeing rather than upon near objects, there are thousands of automobile drivers who have defective vision operating cars in every city in the United States, according to Dr. E. H. Silvers, chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Vision for Motor Drivers of the American Optometric Association. Many traffic violators who appear stupid and clumsy and mentally deficient are actually so because of poor eyesight

2-7-31

Next week is "Save Your Vision" week. In five minutes of modern reading, the eye makes, ordinarily, more than 1,000 separate movements and as many fixations, each with a remarkable degree of acuracy.

We are all aware of the fact that none of special senses play as vital a part in the driving of a camas that of vision.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The eye works on the principle of the ordinary camera, with the retina, a delicate tissue in the inner portion of the eyeball acting as a photographic plate. The lens serves to bring the rays of light to a focus making a picture on the retina. If the eyes are defective the result will be a blurred, indistinct picture.

To cut down the increasing motor accidents, have your eyes examined at least twice a year.

Louisiana.

Health-1931

New Orleans, La. Times-Picayune
Saturday, January 10, 1931

CLINIC AND OFFICE BUILDING RENAMED BY SCHOOL BOARD

Health Program Initiator Is Honored at First Meeting in New Quarters

Renaming of two units of the group of buildings recently acquired by the Orleans parish school board as the public school administration building and the Edmund Foss public school clinic marked the first meeting of 1931 for the school board Friday night.

The meeting also was the first to be held in the public school administration building which, until Friday night, was known as the Batchelor building. The Casanas clinic was renamed in memory of Dr. Edmund Moss, who died several years ago after more than 20 years' service as medical director of the city's public school system. He was initiator of the public school health program. The building will house the department of hygiene and child welfare.

Negro School Built

A six-room negro school in the Holly Grove section, being built of materials from the demolished McDonogh No. 4 school and the nurses' building on the Presbyterian hospital site, now the school board site, will be ready for occupancy within the near future, it was announced following decision to purchase one-half a square of ground for $8000.

The board also voted to send two additional delegates, one each, to the department of superintendence of the National Education Association meeting and the National Council of Supervisors of Elementary Science meeting, both to be held in Detroit February 21 to 28.

Miss May Kolb was named vice-principal of the Allen High School of Commerce, effective February 2, and Dr. W. P. Gardiner, who had been acting as assistant medical director in the department of hygiene, was definitely named assistant medical director.

Teachers Transferred

Transfer of teachers to the new Behrman school from McDonogh Nos. 4 and 5 and Belleville schools was announced. Forty-two teachers were affected in this change which operated from January 5. A number of other changes were made to meet the new situations arising out of the opening at the new term of the Alcee Fortier High school and several departments added in various grade schools.

Junior high school pupils of the uptown section will be accommodated in the Merrick Junior High school and those in the downtown section will be accommodated in the Edward Douglas White school, effective February 2 when the new term opens, it was announced.

A delegation from the Warren Easton Boys' High School Co-operative Club asked the board whether the same benefits of scholarship awarded to students at Warren Easton by Tulane university will accrue to those transferring to Fortier High school at midterm.

Transfer Plea Made

Superintendent Nicholas Bauer answered that an effort will be made to secure additional scholarships from Tulane for the new high school and that in the event this proves ineffectual other means will be adopted to provide an equal distribution of scholarships between the two institutions.

The delegation also requested the board to ask the New Orleans Public Service Inc. to allow students of the Magazine street section the privilege of double transfer from Magazine street cars to Broadway busses to Freret street cars, so that they might reach the Fortier High school on one fare each way.

In reply to a third request by the delegation, Superintendent Bauer explained that those students at Warren Easton who have attended that school for the past three or three and a half years probably will be permitted to complete their courses there if they are to be graduated in June and if they desire to receive Warren Easton diplomas. This refers to students who otherwise would be compelled to transfer to Fortier High school in midterm.

President Henry C. Schaumburg was presented a gavel and stand by Miss Alice Hart in behalf of Miss Loretta Shook and herself, both of the Behrman school, upon the holding of the board's first meeting in its new offices.

Lake Charles, La. Press
Thursday, January 29, 1931

PUBLIC HEALTH MEET

Leaders At N. O. Convention Outline Plans to Combat Diseases.

By The Associated Press.

New Orleans, Jan. 29.—After outlining a definite campaign to combat tuberculosis and cancer and announcing a scholarship plan for Mississippians at Tulane university medical school, leaders in the annual convention of the Tuberculosis and Public Health Association of Louisiana here today discussed the problem of the negro tubercular.

The scholarships were announced at last night's banquet by Dr. Felix J. Underwood, Mississippi state health officer and president of the Southern Medical association.

He said that the commonwealth fund that began work in Mississipp on January 1 had agreed to offer $25,000 worth of permanent scholarships to Tulane, 21 in number, to Mississippi undergraduates and graduate physicians.

Fifteen scholarships paying $250 a month will be offered for a four-month course to graduate physicians practicing in Mississippi. Six scholarships paying $100 a month and certain other expenses will be offered for four-year courses to undergraduate applicants.

The speakers pleaded for a more energetic campaign against tuberculosis and cancer, prevention and cure and cited figures to show the urgent need for action.

Officers and executive board members of the Louisiana association were reelected for another year. They are: Dr. W. H. Seemann, New Orleans, president; Dr. N. E. Bernadas, first vice president; Dr. J. George Dempsey, second vice president; Walter F. Jahncke, treasurer; Fred W. Hellbach, assistant treasurer; Miss Anna F. Kennedy, secretary; Mrs. John M. McBryde, executive secretary.

Alexandria, La. Town Talk
10-31

Public Health Worker Lecturing to Negroes

Dr. R. B. Stewart of the United States Public Health Service, is delivering a series of lectures to the colored people of Alexandria and Rapides parish under the direction of Dr. Edmund Klamke, director of the Rapides Parish Health Unit.

The subject of these lectures is "Veneral Diseases and Their Prevention." He is talking to men and women separately as follows: South Alexandria colored school, Tuesday, March 10, at 1 p. m. for girls; Peabody colored school at 2:30 p. m.

St. James Catholic school, Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. for girls, and Thursday at 3 p. m. for boys.

Rose of Sharon Baptist Church, Wednesday night, March 11, for women only; Friday night, March 13, at True Vine Baptist Church for women only; Monday night, March 16, at New Hope Baptist Church, for women only.

Tuesday night, March 17, Shiloh Baptist Church, for men only; Wednesday night, March 18, at Second Bethlehem Baptist Church, for men only; Thursday night, March 19, at Mount Triumph Baptist Church, for men only.

Each afternoon, beginning Friday, March 13, he will visit the public schools of Pineville, Boyce, Lecompte and Cheneyville and will address adults in these places where meetings can be arranged. All colored people are urged to avail themselves of this opportunity to enlighten themselves on a subject of great importance, by the following committee: J. B. Lafargue, A. Cheatham, O. H. Bassett, J. L. Hardy, M. Gonzaque, Rev. E. C. Curtis, Rev. J. W. White, Rev. J. S. Smith, Rev. A. C. Roberson, G. S. Brooks, Dr. W. A. Anderson, Dr. J. W. Kelso, W. Kelso, Dr. F. J. Spellman, Dr. B. W. Stewart.

Monroe, La., Morning World
1931

NEGRO LECTURER ON HEALTH COMES HERE

A series of lectures before audiences of colored people on the subject of social diseases and their prevention, will be given here next week by Dr. H. B. Stewart, colored, of Washington, D. C. Dr. Stewart is a field worker of the United States public health service and will appear here under auspices of the Ouachita parish health unit.

Monday afternoon Dr. Stewart will speak at the colored high school to boys and girls over 15 years of age. Monday night he will speak at the high school with the address open to attendance of persons over 15 years of age.

Alexandria, La. Town Talk
Monday, May 4, 1931

Successful Oakdale Health Clinic Held

OAKDALE, La., May 4.—(Special)—A successful pre-school health clinic from ages six and under was held at the Allen parish training school, a negro institution here, Saturday. One hundred and twenty-eight cases were examined, officers stated. Dr. J. A. Collman, United States Public Health Service official, of Opelousas; Dr. Charles Penick, State Sanitary Inspector; Dr. E. J. Cather, of this city; Miss Ada K. Jung, Allen parish public health nurse; Mrs. P. J. Schempp, of this city and members of the Allen parish school board and public school system of this city assisted in making this a successful clinic, it was stated.

The Oakdale high school girls' track team won second place with 39 points at an invitation meet for high school girls in Lake Charles Saturday. The local girls were awarded with eleven medals, three firsts and eight seconds. Girls winning medals were as follows: Donna M. Allen, two firsts; Irene Ferruggia, one first and two seconds; Mae Creel, two seconds; J. Riddles, two seconds; L. Chadwick, 1 second; and relay team placed second.

227 BABIES BORN IN NEW ORLEANS IN THREE MONTHS

Courier 4-25-31

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 23.—(CNS)—A total of 227 Negro births were recorded here since January 1, and through March 31. The report shows 112 males and 115 females. The statistics for the same period in 1930 was 112 males and 149 females or a total of 271. Four sets of twins were registered.

Health-1931

Mississippi.

Lexington, Miss. Advertiser
Thursday, March 19, 1931

Health Department Aids 98 Negro Tots

Evidence of the good work that i. being done by the Holmes County Healt Department is reported in the comple tion of a pre-school clinic held at Rich land the past few weeks, for the colore children of that community..

According to Dr. C. J. Vaughn, direc tor, 98 negro children of that commun ity have been immunized from diphth eria and vaccinated against small pox. A case of diphtheria was reported in this vicinity within recent dates and the dangers attendant from this dread mal ady, formed a strong argument for the patronizing of the pre-school clinic, and the numbers increased at each one until same was completed.

Instructions were also given to the negroes on the sanitation of homes and correct feeding of children, many of them following the old methods that handicapped the youngsters.

Dr. Vaughn was assisted in the clinic by Mrs. C. O. Howell, health nurse, who looked after the manifold duties of this department.

Health – 1931

New York.

Harlem Health Center Projects Campaign to Find Healthiest Pre-School Child in Harlem Section

Age 5-2-31

Newspaper, N.Y.

Contest Opens on Child Health Day, May 1, and Mothers Are Urged to Enter Children Between 2 and 6 Years; Prizes Given

Harlem's healthiest pre-school child is being sought by the Harlem Health Center, of the Department of Health, and he or she will be awarded a worthwhile prize, according to an announcement by Dr. Arthur I. Blau, local health officer, in charge of the Center.

Parents living in the sections covered by the five health stations in the Harlem Health area have received letters announcing the quest of the Center, and have been invited to enter their children in the contest which will open on Child Health Day, May 1. The awards will be made early in June. Every child between the ages of two and six years in the district will be eligible to enter the contest. Prizes will be awarded to those children who make the best showing.

To Make Health Survey

This comparatively new move on the part of the Harlem Health Center has for its aim a comprehensive pre-school child health survey in the Harlem district, the first ever to be undertaken in that section. The principal object is to have the parents have their children given a thorough physical examination by their family doctor in order that the presence of any physical defects may be discovered and plans made to correct such before the child is ready to enter school. It is believed that the contest will result in enabling parents to make their children healthier, happier, and better equipped for school work and later life.

"As a rule mothers give their children scrupulous attention up until they reach the age of two years," said Dr. Blau yesterday, "but when the children are able to walk and feed themselves there is a letup in paternal care. Because a child btwen the ages of two and six years can get around, play and, in a manner, care for himself, little attention is paid him unless he becomes ill. And that is just where parents make their greatest mistake, for even if the baby has been healthy up until he is two years of age, his next four years are perhaps the most dangerous of his entire life.

"Almost every one of the common diseases of childhood attacks the child between the ages of two and six years; measles, diphtheria, mumps and scarlet fever particularly find fertile ground in children of this age group. Any one of these diseases is apt to leave some serious after effects which, if not corrected, will not only lead to serious conditions but handicap the child for life.

An Aid to Parents

"The present so-called contest will aid parents in overcoming just such conditions. It provides that the child be given a complete physical examination at the hands of the family doctor who will tell the parents the exact physical condition of the child and what to do if any defects are found. He will advise that the child be immunized at once against diphtheria and be vaccinated against smallpox; he will determine whether the child's eyes or teeth need attention; he will tell just what the child should eat, how long he should play and how long he should sleep. In short, he will give the child a health program which, if followed, will mean the child will be able to enter school free from physical defects, happy, alert and prepared to make rapid progress in his studies.

"Child Health Day, May 1, will mark the opening of the contest in Harlem and we are hopeful that every mother in the district will have had her child given a complete physical examination at that time. The report of the examining physician will have much to do with the winning of the awards, although the healthiest children will be the winners.

"If thre are any parents in the district who are so poor that they cannot pay the family doctor's fee for the physical examination of their children, we will give them that service free of cost at the Health Center. We are determined to reach every pre-school child in this section and our hope is that we will be able to assist the parents in making every pre-school child here healthy and fit for the battle of life."

Nature Health Director Planning Lecture Series

Amsterdam News

Dr. John A. Diaz, field director of the Negro branch of the World Health League, announced yesterday that he was planning a series of lectures here on his theory of rejuvenation.

4-22-31

He reported that his program of health has received the endorsement of Dr. E. V. McCollum, white, of the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health.

Dr. Diaz is opposed to the commercialization of medicine, and advances the theory that pure air, foods eaten in their natural state, sunlight and pure water are the means to health and longevity. He maintains local headquarters at 1968 Seventh avenue.

North Carolina.

Health - 1931

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES. 1929

N. C. VITAL STATISTICS

News Item

4-8-31

Chapel Hill, N. C.

The recent annual report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, North Carolina State Board of Health, contains a vast amount of interesting data on births, deaths and sickness in North Carolina. The following are a few observations from this report of 257 pages covering the year 1929.

The birth rate of North Carolina appears to be on the decline. For many years we have held first place in the United States in birth rates. The year 1924 was our record year with 87,023 births, or a rate of 31.9 per thousand population. The rate has declined every year since 1924 and in 1929 was 25.9 per thousand population. Fewer people were born in 1929 than in any other year during the last decade.

The death rate has changed little or none during the last decade and a half, and varies very little from one year to another, hovering around 12 deaths annually per thousand population.

The birth and death rates by counties and by races vary considerably. In fact it is difficult to understand why the birth rate in one county is so much higher than in another, and the same with death rates. For instance Scotland has a white birth rate of 37.8 per thousand white inhabitants, and Hoke a rate of only 11.9, or less than one-third as high. Tyrrell has the highest Negro birth rate 41.3 per thousand Negroes, Yancey the lowest with only four births per thousand Negroes. Contrary to the general impression, white and Negro birth rates in North Carolina are not far apart.

Negro Death Rate High

The Negro death rate is considerably above the white death rate, being 16.5 per thousand Negroes against 10.6 per thousand whites, or more than fifty per cent above the white death rate.

Swain reports the lowest white death rate with four deaths per thousand whites, against a rate of 22.4 for Burke which is the highest. The Negro death rates have a wide range, due in part to the small number of Negroes in some of the counties, but they are uniformly higher than the white death rates. In eighty-five counties Negro death rates exceed white death rates.

There are few states that have higher infant mortality rates than North Carolina and the rate persists in remaining high. Out of every thousand live births about eighty infants die the first year. The rate for Negro infants is about twice as high as for white infants. The rate for both races combined ranged in 1929 from 25 2 per thousand live births in Dare to 138.1 in Pasquotank. The rate was above one hundred in fifteen counties, and below fifty in only eleven counties. Fourteen of these fifteen counties are in eastern Carolina.

Midwives Busy

It has often been claimed that more births are attended by midwives in North Carolina than in any other state. This is not hard to believe. The official report shows that of approximately seventy-seven thousand births more than seventeen thousand were attended by midwives, or nearly one-fourth of all the births in the state. For the Negroes, nearly seventy per cent of the births are attended by midwives, which may help to account for the appalling Negro infant death rates.

That public health work has been effective is shown by the highly gratifying decline in death rates from typhoid and tuberculosis. In 1914 the death rate from typhoid was 35.8 per hundred thousand inhabitants. The rate has declined practically every year and in 1929 was only 5.5 per hundred thousand. The death rate from tuberculosis, all forms, has declined from 139.3 to 85.8 per hundred thousand inhabitants. Only one person died from smallpox in 1929.

On the other hand, there has been a large increase in deaths from pellagra. In 1929 there were 953 deaths attributed to this disease. The prospects are for an increase in deaths due to pellagra.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics classified deaths by counties and by races under more than two hundred heads. Some of the more important causes of the 36,894 deaths that occurred in 1929 are the following:

Cause of death	Number deaths
Heart diseases	4,786
Chronic nephritis	3,249
Pneumonia	2,814
Hemorrhage, apoplexy	2,724
Tuberculosis	2,553
Premature birth, injury at birth, congenital debility, etc	2,365
Influenza	2,212
Cancer, all forms	1,581
Diarrhoea and enteritis	1,320
Pellagra	953
Automobiles	671

The medical profession is due great credit for its achievements in handling diseases dangerous to the individual and to the public. There were 861 cases of typhoid and paratyphoid and 164 deaths. There were 589 cases of smallpox, and only one death. There were 1,209 cases of measles and 16 deaths; 3,057 cases of scarlet fever and 54 deaths; 12,434 cases of whooping cough and 270 deaths; and 4,337 cases of diphtheria and 324 deaths. This is a splendid record compared with the death rates from these diseases a generation ago. Yet the above rates could be materially reduced if doctors were called immediately upon suspicion or discovery of the disease. It is probable that the rates are high among the poor people who hesitate to call a doctor until the cases become serious. Thus the necessity for public health officers and cheap or free hospital facilities for these people.

CONCORD, N. C.
TRIBUNE

APR 9 1931

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE STATE.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

APR 4 - 1931

"ITCH" IN THE SCHOOLS.

Underweight Children and the Probable Cause. Importance of Health Work Among Servants.

To the Editor of The Observer:

I read with great interest Ella J. Montgomery's letter of March 31. Her appeal is certainly not made without a firm foundation of truth.

I am a Northern woman, born and raised in New England, but am very fond of the South and its traditions, having lived here eight years. However, Ella Montgomery's article is only too true, and I believe the white schools are not taken care of hygienically much better than the colored:

For instance: My daughter contracted scabies or itch at the Dilworth school last May and had that disease all summer even though doctored constantly. Naturally loss of sleep and appetite caused loss of weight which she has not been able to pick up. She has gained just three pounds since September. Finally we conquered the itch by perseverance. The report was that the school was full of cases of scabies. Just a few days ago I received a general letter from the principal and nurse at Dilworth saying the fourth, fifth and sixth grades were none of them up to weight and could the mothers make some suggestions as to how to cope with the situation. Well, I told them about my case and trust it may help others. Now of course that epidemic had to start somewhere, either in the school house or the home.

If the colored schools are in such a state of filth and the colored children's health neglected, as I believe they are through ignorance, how can the white children be expected to be protected in the homes when the nurses and servants come from those neglected colored schools eventually? That is where I have found inconsistency in the South. The colored population is not given hygienic education or even decently clean schools but the white folks will allow their infants and small children to be nursed and let the nurses sleep in the room with the children.

One of our eminent judges of North Carolina informed me shortly after I came South that 75 per cent of the colored people had communicable diseases and yet they allow them to nurse their infants without educating them hygienically.

Ella Montgomery is right in saying that all mothers, white or colored, feel the same toward their children but if the facilities for cleanliness and the opportunity for education in decent environments are not furnished, they cannot do for their children or our children properly being left in pathetic ignorance.

I think a bond issue should be recommended by the school board and city council to take care of the situation as stated by Ella Montgomery, as it will protect the white children as well as colored. It would be very commendable to make a larger yearly appropriation to take care of the so-called "luxuries" that the buildings and grounds need of both white and colored schools.

It is my opinion that were less time given to revival meetings in Charlotte and more time given teaching hygiene and cleanliness in the schools and homes, for the saving of our children from bad health, it would be a wonderful stride toward progression in the South.

Teach the children, both white and colored, the care and preciousness of the body, under decent, clean environment and I believe the soul will have more of a chance to be uplifted without the need of revivals.

Here is hoping the boards will wake up and be, what I would call real Christians, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness."

GLADYS O. JARVIS.

710 Tremont Ave., Charlotte. April 2.

NEW BERN, N. C.
NEW BERNIAN
APR 12 1931

VITAL STATISTICS

Craven county's white birth rate is considerably below the state's average; the average being 25.2 per 1,000 inhabitants and the rate for Craven county being 19.4 per 1,000 inhabitants. The death rate among the white persons of the county, however, is less than the average for the state. The rate for the county is 9.6 per 1,000 inhabitants, according to the 1929 figures, and the average for the state is 10.6 per 1,000.

With the county's colored population there are fewer births than the state average and more deaths than the state average. The birth rate among the Craven county colored people is 23.5, and the average for the state is 27.1 per 1,000 population. The death rate for the county colored people is 21.4 per 1,000, and the average death rate for the state colored people is 16.5.

Craven county's infant death rate per 1,000 births, both races included, is 111.4. There are but six counties in the state which have higher infant rates; a fact which is probably accounted for by the death of negro children. When no distinction is made as to color, however, the statistics stand for general population.

The statistics are another proof of the need here of such a hospital for negroes as has especially interested the Episcopal church for some time.

NEGRO SCHOOLS TAKING THE LEAD.

Official word comes from the American Child Health Association, headquarters in New York City, to the effect that "Charlotte, North Carolina, is already started on its program of community co-operation for Child Health and Protection, which is the keynote for May Day—National Child Health Day. Since the White House Conference met last November. Helen A. Whiting, supervisor of negro schools in Charlotte, has been putting to practical use the recommendations of the Conference. In connection with May Day, Miss Whiting reports that each principal and teacher was furnished with copies of the suggestions made by the Conference and that various school groups have exchanged visits and held conferences afterwards to discuss ways of making improvements both in the physical equipment of the school and in the subject matter taught."

"We have been emphasizing the need of educating the whole child." she says. "As the White House Conference reminded us again and again, we need to teach dohn Smith by means of geography or arithmetic instead of teaching just arithmetic or geography as we did in the past."

Miss Whiting was a member of the Committee on the School Child which reported to the White House Conference and was one of the speakers at the recent meeting of the State Teachers' Association of South Carolina.

Health - 1931

South Carolina

HEALTH SERVICE

An institution that has to do with the safeguarding of the community's health and the rendering of a high class of Medical and surgical service is the clinic that was founded some time ago by Dr. Matilda A. Evans with headquarters at the S. W. Corner of Harden and Lady Streets. Palmetto Leader

At the time it was established the organization was known as the Columbia Clinic Association. Since that time however reorganization has taken place to the end that a larger service may be rendered. The Clinic now bears the name of its illustrious founder. It is the Evans Clinic Association. 1-25-31

The purpose of the Clinic, according to the Asociation's president Mr. Willis C. Johnson, is to provide a place where people of moderate means may receive physical examination and the necessary treatment for their conditions at a nominal cost. Columbia, S.C.

The Evans Clinic Association has secured the services of a first class medical staff, and the advice of many of the most eminent specialists of the white physicians. They have outfitted the building with a splendid array of medical, surgical, and dental equipment. The Board of Directors is enthusiastic about the prospects for rendering a much needed community service.

The Evans Clinic Association has the cooperation of the Colored physicians and dentists of Columbia, and of the two hospitals located here. The public is invited to visit the Clinic and see what is being done there. There is nothing that is of more importance to a community than the health of its members.

South Carolina.

Health-1931

Greenville, S. C. News
Sunday, February 15, 1931

COLORED HEALTH UNIT FOR UNION

Group Organized To Promote Welfare Among Negro Race In County

UNION, Feb. 14.—A health group was organized at Sims High school this week and the officers for the year are A. A. Sims, president, and Sara L. Humphries, secretary, and is county-wide.

This organization is for the benefit of the colored people of the county and Mrs. D. L. McDonald, secretary of the State T. B. association, was present and made an address. Mrs. J. Clough Wallace, president of the American Legion auxiliary of Union, under whose direction the T. B. work in the county has been handled, was present and, also, Miss Mamie Oetzel, formerly executive secretary of the Greenville organization, made a talk.

The money derived from the Christmas Seal campaign has been used in the county and social work done for the school children, both white and colored.

A recent clinic was held at Sims High school for the colored people and Dr. Hall, of State Park, made examinations for chest trouble, assisted by the county nurse, Miss Julia Spratt.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
Sunday, April 12, 1931

NUTRITION WORK IN NEGRO SCHOOL

Allie M. Smith, negro nutrition worker in Spartanburg county, has organized a class at the Woodruff negro school which has a total enrollment of 65 mothers.

The mothers are aiding the nutrition worker in the weighing and measuring of children and in carrying out a general health program in the community.

Last Friday night at the Woodruff school a health play, "Fantasy of Foods," was given at the school and more than 100 mothers and children were present.

Before the play the mothers and children heard interesting talks by Miss Beatrice Arnold and Miss Edna Linder, of the county superintendent of education's office.

POST
CHARLESTON, S. C.

APR 27 1931

MORE OF BETTER LIFE

Vital statistics of the Charleston Health Bureau show that the span of life in the community is lengthening, that is to say that the average individual resident in this city had a greater expectancy in 1930 than one had in 1920 of seven years and more than eleven years than one had in 1867. There has been steady progress during the period in the sixty-three years considered, especially among the whites. In 1867 the mortality rate for whites and negroes was very nearly the same, but in 1930 the life span of the average white resident had nearly doubled that of 1867.

The average of the life span in Charleston is below that of the country as a whole, but, if the progress continues as it has been going, the average for this city should soon be equal to that for the communities of highest rating.

And that, of course, will mean that the average resident of Charleston is fortunate far beyond one of any other community in the country, as he is now, even with a somewhat shorter life span, at an advantage over any other. If better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay, surely forty-eight years in Charleston, the present life span of the average resident, is better and brighter and more to be desired than would be double that tale of years anywhere else even in this great and glorious land of the free and home of the brave. A few more years added to the life span of the Charlestonian and none would ever die here save from too much happiness of living and because he—and especially she—was ripe for Paradise.

Rock Hill, S. C.
Saturday

BIG FEATURE OF CLEAN-UP WEEK

Thousand Or More Children Engage In Campaign That Helps City

As the result of the tin can matinee staged yesterday afternoon for white children and this morning for colored children, the city is minus hundreds of tin cans. The event was a feature of Clean-up Week, and was sponsored by the civic department of the Chamber of Commerce, cooperating with the city board of health.

Between six and seven hundred white children brought tins cans to the lot of the postoffice yesterday afternoon and were given tickets to the Carolina or Capitol theaters through the courtesy of Managers Strozier and Robert Bryant.

This morning about 500 colored children presented cans and were given ice cream cones through the courtesy of the Mt. Gallant and Pet Ice Cream Companies of this city. The cans were brought to the lot on Black street near the Mt. Gallant Ice plant.

In both affairs Miss Marie Fewell, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was assisted by S. T. Frew, city health officer, and members of the police department.

The cans were disposed of by the city health department.

PLAN FOR FIGHT ON TUBERCULOSIS

Members of State Board Meet in Columbia.

The election of committee chairmen; arrangements for the operation of field chest clinics; the decision to promote a statewide tuberculosis clinic for Negro doctors; and a discussion of the 1931 seal sale were the chief matters of business before the board of directors of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association which met in President J. Nelson Frierson's office, Columbia, yesterday.

A. C. Flora, Columbia, was elected director for a two-year term to succeed George W. Wannamaker, who is moving from the state. Mr. Flora was also elected to take Mr. Wannamaker's place as chairman of the child health education committee.

Heads of other committees were elected as follows: Christmas seal sale, Dr. Reed Smith, Columbia; medical affairs, Dr. F. M. Routh, Columbia; special committee on doctors' tuberculosis institutes, Dr. G. T. Tyler, Greenville; co-operation with Negroes, Mrs. Clelia McGowan; Charleston; county problems, Miss Lonnie T. Landrum, Rock Hill; sanatorium promotion, Charlton DuRant, Manning.

Reports from committees showed progress along various lines. The figures to date on the seal sale were given as $37,240.68 with Charleston taking the lead among the counties with the highest per capita sale ever made in this state.

It was reported that 20 chest clinics had been scheduled in nine counties during the fall months.

The child health education committee reported its program as centering on health education courses in all white and colored summer schools.

Those present at the meeting were J. Nelson Frierson, president; Dr. Ernest Cooper, State Park, first vice president; Dr. W. Atmar Smith, Charleston, second vice president; Mrs. R. B. Furman, Sumter, recording secretary; Miss Nell Whaley, director of child health education service; Mrs. D. McL. McDonald, executive secretary, and the following directors: Dr. H. W. DeSaussure, Charleston; Dr. G. T. Tyler, Greenville; Charlton DuRant, Manning; John P. Thomas, Jr., and Dr. F. M. Routh, Columbia.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
Saturday, June 27, 1931

NEGRO CLINICS ENDED

Health Department Completes Series for Summer

The negro clinics which have been held at the Coming street branch of the Y. W. C. A. during the winter and spring months on Monday afternoons will be discontinued until just before the reopening of the schools, it was announced yesterday at the health center.

Vaccinations are given at the clinics and also inoculations for diphtheria and typhoid fever. The vaccinations, essential for entrance to school, are the outstanding feature of the clinics. So few of these are given at the present time that it was thought best to discontinue the series temporarily.

Dr. Leon Banov, city-county health officer, and Miss Agnes Coogan, assistant city epidemiologist, were in charge of the clinics, and will again direct them next fall.

Columbia, S. C. Record
Wednesday, July 8, 1931

NEGRO COOKING SCHOOL OPENS

Part of Health Program by Committee of Resources Commission

The cooking school for negro women will open tonight at 7 o'clock in the basement of Bethel A. M. E. church, corner of Taylor and Sumter streets under the personal direction of Mrs. Mattie L. Handy, food demonstrator for the Rumford Baking Powder Co., of Providence, R. I.

The school is a part of the better health program of the State Negro Committee of the South Carolina Natural Resources Commission.

The school is open to the public without cost.

The Broad River Power Company completed its work this morning by installing gas ranges and a General Electric Refrigerator. The other equipment is being furnished by Maxwell Bros., and Quinn Furniture Co.

The school will run through Thursday and Friday nights. Souvenirs and prizes will begin each night.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
Thursday, April 30, 1931

City School Observes May Day-Health Day

Special program observing the National May Day-Health Day will be given at each of the city schools on Friday which will include health plays and talks and games. May pole dances will be given by groups at each school. The program will be given at the Southside school at 10 o'clock; at Fremont school at 10.45; at West End school at 11:30, and at Oakland Avenue school at 12:15. Special programs will also be given in the schools for negro children.

GREENWOOD, S. C.
INDEX JOURNAL

AUG 14 1931

GREENWOOD COUNTY AND TYPHOID FEVER

In a large and wealthy county almost adjacent to Greenwood county there is now a serious epidemic of typhoid fever. Up to last week over sixty cases had been reported. This is a serious situation.

Very few cases of typhoid fever have been reported in the whole of Greenwood county this year.

Last year over seven thousand individuals in Greenwood county were given anti-typhoid fever inoculations and this year over three thousand have been given this inoculation. This work has been done by the County Health Unit under the direction of Dr. J. E. Brodie.

If Greenwood county had no County Health Unit there would, of course, be a number of inoculations by the regular physicians but this would be confined to their own patients and to those patients most likely who would of their own motion go to the doctor and ask for the inoculation. Regular physicians have so much to do in the way of regular work that they cannot be expected to go out and look up people, certainly people who are not their regular patients, to urge them to take the typhoid inoculation.

As a result of this intensive drive against typhoid fever and the exceedingly large number of inoculations given, almost one-third of the total population of the county in two years, Greenwood county has very little typhoid.

Asked their opinion as to the probable number of typhoid fever cases to be expected in a county the size of Greenwood with no inoculation other than what would be given on request by regular physicians, a group of Greenwood doctors estimate that approximately one hundred cases annually in Greenwood county might be expected. Keep these figures in mind.

Asked the cost of a case of typhoid fever, an average cost, the figures are approximately four hundred dollars for each adult case. Some cases would not cost so much and others would cost more. Four hundred dollars seems to be a fair average, counting the time lost, about six weeks, from work, nursing, doctor's fees, and other costs.

Now, bring the two figures together and see what we have:

One hundred cases of typhoid fever in Greenwood county at an average cost of four hundred dollars each would mean a loss or outlay of forty thousand dollars in each year.

That applies to adults and assumes that each individual will get over the illness. Death would add to the immediate cost and also mean a loss to the family of that individual's earning power. There is no way to give even approximate figures on this but it is a tremendous factor in the situation.

In the case of individuals who have not reached their majority, it might be said that death means a total loss of the cost of raising the child up to and through adolescence. This too is an item which cannot be approximated.

So leaving out the additional cost or loss of those who die, both adults and those under the age of eighteen, there is still to be considered the fact that by not having one hundred cases of typhoid fever annually Greenwood county is saved an expenditur or loss of forty thousand dollars according to a conservative estimate.

Cn this basis alone to say nothing of the other valuable and important features of its work, the Greenwood County Health Unit is a wise and profitable investment. It can show a big return in dollars and cents on the cost of its maintenance.

The county adjacent to Greenwood now suffering from a serious typhoid fever epidemic had a County Health Unit but dropped it on account of the expense.

It is most important that we keep down expenses both public and private but there is a possibility of saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung. We can be penny wise and pound foolish.

The typhoid fever menace is one ever with us. It does not sleep. It is always on its job of spreading disease and death.

You may be most careful and all your family may be careful but your neighbor may not be.

The way to be sure is to be inoculated. You may insist on this for yourself and your family but many of your neighbors will not do so. This is where the County Health Unit by seeking out and encouraging the use of the system of inoculation gets in such valuable work.

Remember finally, a poor and ignorant Negro who has a communicable disease is as much of a menace to a community as its wealthiest and most intelligent citizen. As a matter of fact, he is more of a menace.

The prevention of sickness and especially of communicable diseases is a vital necessity for progressive communities today. It cannot be neglected.

The cost of neglect, of letting everybody look out for themselves, is ten times, ten times ten times, the cost of prevention.

Health - 1931

Tennessee

MEMPHIS, TENN
PRESS-SCIMITAR
JAN 8 - 1931

Germ Sees No Color Line

While the nation has made great strides in reducing the death rate from tuberculosis it still causes more deaths among Southern negroes than any other disease.

White persons of the South should and do have a selfish, as well as humanitarian, interest in the health of the negro.

Their health is a community concern.

A germ is no respecter of class or color.

The death rate from tuberculosis in the South will not be lowered until more attention is paid to stamping out the disease among the negroes.

The suggestion of Dr. W. F. Walker, secretary of the American Public Health Assn., that Memphis and Shelby county establish a division of tuberculosis control should be given careful consideration.

The community should wage a relentless warfare on tuberculosis, always bearing in mind that the negro is peculiarly susceptible to the disease and constantly recognizing the fact that a community cannot neglect the health of any part of its population and be a healthy community.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
Wednesday, January 14, 1931

BIRTHS OUTNUMBER DEATHS IN 1930

Nashville Department of Vital Statistics Issues Report.

Fewer deaths and more births were registered in Nashville during 1930 than during 1929, according to the annual report from the department of vital statistics of the City Health Department, just finished by Mrs. Nora Hollister, register.

The average death age for the city during the year was forty-one, being forty-two among the white inhabitants and forty among the Negroes. Total deaths were 2,726 and total births were 3,719. For 1929 the total number of deaths was 2,704 and the total number of births was 3,570.

The report showed that 1,419 white boys and 1,246 white girls ,449 Negroes boys and 1,053 Negro girls were born during the year and that white deaths were more than those among the Negroes by 510. Deaths under one year from all causes were: White, 226; Negro, 116. Deaths under five years from all causes were: White, 310; Negro, 140. Non-resident deaths were: White, 290; Negro 64.

DEMOCRAT-SUN
GREENVILLE, TENN.
MAR 24 1931

MATERNITY MORTALITY

In the mad scramble of the last days of the late congress, the Jones maternity bill was one of those pieces of socialistic legislation permitted to die for lack of action. That does not mean that the measure will not be brought up in the succeeding congress, propaganda to that end is proceeding apace.

In the Nation, Mary Sumner Boy compares statistics of states and counties, makes out a bad case for the Southern tier of states in this country in regard to maternity and infant mortality. Intimating that the Negro population may have an unfavorable effect on the whole, that and the disposition of the mountain white to regard childbirth as a physiological function like developing teeth that does not require services of a trained physican except in case of emergency when it is usually too late.

The paper referred to is an excellent argument for trained midwives, licensed by the state, in every county. The admirable service given by these women in several foreign countries, particularly the Scandinavian, is described. Under supervision of a state department, the midwives cannot practice until they have attended a minimum of one hundred births. They are taught sanitation and hygiene and care of infants.

Trained midwives is the answer to the American problem National supervision and control of maternity cases is most distinctly not the answer. Senator Bingham, of Connecticutt, described the operation of this sort of government supervision under the Shepherd-Towner Act in those states that accepted the bribe to receive federal money. Senator Bingham showed beyond all peradventure that these states showed an increasing rise in childbirth and infant mortality, only one remained static, strangely, the rest gave most unfavorable statistics.

The Shepherd-Towner Act, the proposed Jones Act, the Child Labor Law, government ownership and operation of public utilities, the dole, old age pensions, are but a few of the measures brought forward to reduce the government of the United States to Soviet rule.

All these bills are initiated, sponsored promoted and advocated by the same group. The same names are tacked on to each of them with changes of a little here and there to make it appear they are instigated at demand of aroused and insistent public opinion.

According to trading methods in the species of congressional government that now runs the United States, various members of the democratic party are found willing to vote for this communistic legislation. There are a few republicans who so sin against their constituents but not many, It is the "wild western sons of jackases" and their allies, imprudent and thoughtless democrats, who vote for this sort of legislation.

Hurrying the day when communism will be tried out in America, they are putting the Black Cap on their own heads, delivering themselves and their constituents to forces of disruption and destruction.

Rosenwald Clinic Is Operating Smoothly

The clinics operating in Tipton county for the treatment of members of the colored race are being rather well attended, according to Dr. Owen Agee, of the State Health Department, director of the work. Operating under state supervision, these clinics enjoy the co-operation of the Tipton County Health Department and are a part of the work done by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, of Chicago.

In an interview today Dr. Agee remarked that "most of the patients are glad to take advantage of this free treatment, and the attendance has been as good as could have been expected, considering the cold, rainy clinic days occurring in March. We must insist, however, that all patients make extra efforts to be present for all treatments, it being very important for the treatments to be taken regularly in order to do the most good. It will be impossible for those who are repeatedly absent to get their full course of treatment for the year."

Regarding the popularity of the course, Dr. Agee had this to say: "Many people from both Lauderdale and Fayette and Haywood counties have asked to be admitted to the clinics, especially is this true of the Mason clinic. And many of the colored people of Tipton county who did not have the blood tests made in the beginning are asking that they be allowed to take the course now. We cannot take on any new patients at this time, neither is this course open to people residing outside of Tipton county.

Norfolk, Va.

INFANT DEATH RATE LOW HERE

Mortality Statistics for May Issued By Department of Public Welfare

Mortality statistics compiled in the office of Dr. L. J. Roper, director of the Department of Public Welfare, for the month of May show that the infant death rate remained at a low figure comparable with other months of this year.

During May only three white males died under one year of age. During April there were only two deaths under one year of age, one a white female and the other a colored female. Health department officials attribute the excellent record made in keeping the infant death rate low to the unceasing work that is carried on by the department to educate expectant mothers in the care of babies. Clinics are maintained perennially for the dissemination of information regarding infant care and nutrition while the public health nurses give their personal attention to a great many cases each year. Dr. Roper states that great strides have been made in infant welfare work specially among the colored people.

The total of 50 deaths occurred among residents of the city during May, including 17 white males, seven white females, 15 colored males and 11 colored females. This April total was 49, of which there were 11 white males, nine white females, 12 colored males and 17 colored females. The March resident death total was 70.

Only one white female death was reported between the ages of five and 10 years. Heaviest mortality occurred between the ages of 50 and 70; divided into 10-year groups. Between the ages of 50 and 60 years one white female, six colored males and two colored females, a total of nine, died. Between the ages of 60 and 70 years seven white males and two white females died, a total of nine. Two white males and one white female, a total of three, died between the ages of 80 and 90 years.

Somerville, Tenn., Falcon
Friday, [illegible], 1931

COUNTY HEALTH STATISTICS FOR 1930 ARE GIVEN

A general death rate of 10.3 per 1,000 population in Fayette County for 1930 has been announced by the State Department of Public Healt', according to information obtained here today.

The death rate was based upon a total of 229 deaths for the year and a population of 28,891, estimated as of July 1, 1930. Of the total number of deaths, 79 were among white persons and the remaining 220 among the negro population. Deaths in infants under one year of age totaled 72. Figures covering the number of births during the past year will be compiled by the health department in the immediate future, it was said.

There were 25 deaths from tuberculosis here in 1930. Deaths from other communicable diseases included: typhoid fever, 11; malaria, 4; whooping cough, 4; influenza, 9; dysentry, 3.

Among other causes of death were pellagra, 9; diarrhea and enteritis under two years of age, 11; and other accidents, 13; 4 women died from causes associated with child bearing.

"Care should be taken in considering these figures," a statement from the State Health Department declared. "Persons interested in public improvement and the betterment of health conditions should study them and give serious thought to possible reductions. It must, however, be borne in mind constantly when considering death rates that in a small population there may be considerable variation from year to year. Chance plays an important part in such variations. The possibility of inaccuracy in reporting deaths and births also must be considered, although this possible error is being reduced by the health department as rapidly as forces and finance will permit," the statement concluded.

Tuberculosis Leads In Mortality Rate

A general death rate of 9.7 per 1,000 population in Tipton county for 1930 has been announced by the State Department of Public Health, according to information obtained here today by Dr. G. M. Allison, director of the Tipton County Health Department.

The death rate was based upon a total of 266 deaths for the year and a population of 27,498, estimated as of July 1, 1930. Of the total number of deaths, 143 were among white persons and the remaining 123 among the negro population. Deaths in infants under one year of age totaled 30. Figures covering the number of births during the past year will be compiled by the health department in the immediate future, it was said.

There were 28 deaths from tuberculosis here in 1930. Deaths from other communicable diseases included typhoid fever, six; malaria, seven; measles, one; whooping cough, one; diphtheria, six; sleeping sickness, one.

Among other causes of death were pellagra, seven deaths; diarrhea and enteritis under two years of age, four; automobile accidents, seven deaths, and other accidents, nine deaths. Four women died from causes associated with child bearing.

"Care should be taken in considering these figures," a statement from the State Health Department declared. "Persons interested in public improvement and the betterment of health conditions should study them and give serious thought to possible reductions. It must, however, be borne in mind constantly when considering death rates that in a small population there may be considerable variation from year to year. Chance plays an important part in such variations. The possibility of inaccuracy in reporting deaths and births also must be considered, although this possible error is being reduced by the health department as rapidly as forces and finance will permit," the statement concluded.

MEMPHIS GETS A HEALTH CLINIC FOR NEGROES

Memphis, Tenn.—(CNS)—Recognizing that mortality from tuberculosis is especially high among colored people, public and private health agencies here cooperated in the opening of a tuberculosis clinic at the Jane Terrell Hospital here last Wednesday. The clinic which will be open one day a week will attempt to help the local health situation here among colored residents.

10-3-31

The project is the culmination of conferences and study on the part of Dr. James A. Price, superintendent of Oakville Memorial Sanatorium and medical director of the Shelby County Tuberculosis Society. Participating in the conferences were Dr. L. M. Graves, superintendent of the Memphis health department; Dr. Wallace P. Moore, superintendent of the Shelby County health department; Dr. C. A. Terrell, superintendent of the Jane Terrell Hospital, and Dr. R. L. Flagg, president of the Bluff City Medical Society. Dr. Terrell and Dr. Flagg represented the Negro doctors of the city and county in working out the plans.

"The clinic will be of great benefit in a number of ways," Dr. Price said yesterday.

"First, it will give to Negro doctors the opportunity to study the best methods of diagnosing and detecting tuberculosis, as well as treatment of the disease.

"Second, it will provide a means for contacting tuberculosis cases and getting more complete knowledge than we now have of how many Negroes have the disease.

"Third, it will enable the Negro doctors to give a needed and valuable service to those members of their own race who come to the clinic and who are unable to pay for medical attention."

The clinic will be cooperative. Dr. Terrell will provide the space at the Jane Terrell Hospital and will also give the use of the hospital X-ray machine. The clinic will be conducted by Dr. Price and Mrs. C. M. Oberschmidt, field physician of the Tuberculosis Society. Dr. Graves and the city health department will provide two nurses to serve at the clinic. Dr. Moore and the county health department will install a complete set of records.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
EVE. APPEAL

SEP 25 1931

The Negro Clinic

Any step taken to combat the spread of tuberculosis is a good one. A new clinic for negroes, operated at Jane Terrell Hospital, under supervision of Oakville Sanatorium officials, is a worthy undertaking. The clinic is free and open to all negroes.

It is a co-operative effort of the city and county health authorities, the Shelby County Tuberculosis Society and the Bluff City Medical Society, an organization of licensed negro physicians. The only other free clinic for negroes is maintained at General Hospital.

The majority of serious tuberculosis cases in Memphis show up in the negro population. The success of the new clinic will have considerable effect on the tuberculosis rate for the city as a whole.

Health - 1931

Texas.

VERNON, TEX.
VERNON DAILY RECORD

MAR 2 - 1931

Let's Look After The Negro's Health.

There are far too many special weeks in the modern calendar to permit serious consideration being given to many, if any. A great number of them are based on worthy purposes, however, and included in this group is one that is scarcely noticed by the American public.

Reference is made to National Negro Health Week. Few people know that a week has been so designated, and of those few not many take an interest in making the week a time for the advancement of the project purposed.

No statistics are at hand to provide comparative figures on health conditions and mortality rates among the white and black races in this country, but figures are not necessary in such a comparison. A cursory inspection of the negro section of any city, large or samll, will offer convincing proof that the negro's health is subjected to much greater hazards than that of other races.

We take thorough steps to prevent diseases, even among livestock, but we practically leave the negro helpless to combat conditions inevitably conducive to the spread and development of disease.

If for no other reason, selfish interests should move us to take more precautions to safeguard the health of the negro population. We protect livestock because we know that we will sustain personal loss in the event of an epidemic. The role the negro plays in our lives is much more important than that of the domestic animal, and we are likely to suffer more because of illness to him. In the modern age, the negro is depended upon to launder the clothing, cook the meals, and otherwise serve the person of a major portion of the white population of the country. The opportunity for the spread of disease in such contacts is obvious.

Aside from this we owe the negro assistance in combatting disease. Whether we desire it or not, the race is a part of the composite society of the land. He is here at our bidding, and his welfare is in large measure our responsibility. We have not met the obligation as we should have.

Let's devote a portion of the effort given to health instruction to this branch of society which needs it most. Our health will never be secure, no matter what precautions we take, until that of those who serve us in innumerable ways is healthy.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

MAR 9 - 1931

ONE OF T. E STATE'S MOST PRESSING NEEDS.

THE LACK of any state hospital for treatment of negro tuberculosis sufferers has long been a source of embarrassment to agencies engaged in checking the spread of the dreaded plague in Texas.

A bill to provide for erection of such an institution is now before the legislature. It is being supported by the Texas Tuberculosis association, the Dallas Tuberculosis association and all other agencies of the kind.

Every citizen of Texas should urge the passage of this bill. If no funds are immediately available, the bill should be passed so that work can be started on the sanitarium at the earliest possible moment. An expenditure of not more than $100,000 would be involved, and it is expected that aid would be forthcoming from the Rosenwald foundation.

The turberculosis death rate among negroes in Texas is nearly three times as large as the rate among whites. It is estimated by health authorities that there are 7,600 negroes in Texas at this time with active tuberculosis. Deaths are averaging more than 800 a year, as far as statistics can be obtained. Probably hundreds of cases are not reported.

The tuberculosis associations work among negroes as well as whites, but with the work among negroes hampered by lack of hospital facilities, the effort at extermination is seriously handicapped.

Since negroes work in white homes, offices, hotels, restaurants and other places, the prevalence of tuberculosis among them, and the lack of facilities to control its spread, the effort to stamp out the disease is to a large degree nullified. An adequate sanitarium for negro sufferers is one of the outstanding needs of Texas at this time.

WACO, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

MAR 29 1931

For Negro Tuberculars

Lest we forget, the state department of health lately estimated that 8000 negroes in Texas now are suffering with active tuberculosis. This was its recommendation: "Texas needs a negro sanitarium to protect white homes." Moreover it is a democratic platform pledge.

A capitol correspondent declares that the Patton bill, now before the senate, and the identical Burns bill in the house would create a state sanitarium for the negro tuberculars and meet the demands of mercy as well as the demands of sanitation and justice and the pledge given by the dominant political party of the commonwealth. Texas has 786,000 negroes. "Many thousands of them are tax payers and the great majority are productive workers," editorially declares an exchange. "Then why not give them protection from deadly disease?"

SAN ANTONIO, TEX
EXPRESS

MAY 28 1931

WHY PUT OFF THE NEGRO SANATORIUM BILL?

International Relations Round Table —sponsored by the American Association of College Women, in this city—lately devoted a meeting to the negro's problems. On that occasion, Dr. J. T. Walton of San Antonio again called attention to an urgent, long-felt need:

Texas — its Government — has not yet undertaken to provide a State sanatorium for negro tuberculars. As this class of patients is not admitted to the Carlsbad institution, not one State-supported bed for the negro tuberculosis victim is available outside the penitentiary system.

Again and again, the State Department of Health and numerous other agencies interested in public welfare—in common with San Antonio Express —have pointed to the shame and the hazards of this condition. Recognizing it, the State Democratic Convention last September adopted a resolution urging the 42nd Legislature "to make adequate provision for treatment of the negro population suffering from tuberculosis."

That party utterance pointed out that the death-rate among such patients was more than twice the rate among whites. Those victims, the resolution added, are "walking our streets, working in our homes and spreading this disease to all races."

Then if humane considerations alone will not compel action, Texas should remedy this long, unaccountable neglect so as to protect the public health generally.

Though the Burns-Patton Bill for creating such an institution met with unanimous committee approval in both houses, it was lost in the final rush of legislation. Just now Texas faces the necessity of economizing rigidly to make ends meet, and Governor Sterling proposes even to eliminate all institutional building items from the appropriation bills. Even so, it would be deeply regrettable should this urgently needed relief be delayed another two years or longer.

Governor Sterling should allow the lawmakers the opportunity to reconsider the negro sanatorium bill at the special session. Economy alone demands such a measure with the least practicable delay.

State health officials conservatively estimate that tuberculosis among negroes costs Texans 2 million dollars a year. Records show 7,600 negro patients in the State; actually there are many more, no doubt—and almost 1,000 of them die every year.

In allowing such a condition to go on without remedial action, the Legislature is assuming a fearful responsibility.

DALLAS, TEX.
JOURNAL

OCT 10 1937

Home Hygiene Course For Colored Women.

THE value of the instruction in home hygiene and care of the sick which Mrs. Pearl Pate of the Dellas Tuberculosis Association will give to negro women of the city in a course sponsored by the local Red Cross, could hardly be overestimated. Sound instruction of a large number of apt pupils will contribute to a gradual improvement of health conditions among the colored citizens of Dallas.

The city would benefit from that, as well as from the more competent service which the holders of a Red Cross certificate in home hygiene can render in the employ of Dallas families. This short course will serve a greater number than those who take instruction. For the knowledge which they acquire will be passed on to others, and become a spreading influence.

If in addition to such effort to awaken appreciation of the importance of home hygiene, more could be done to improve physical conditions in the residential sections occupied by the negroes, the state of this part of the Dallas population would be materially bettered.

Health - 1931.

Virginia

DEATH RATE IN VIRGINIA FROM T. B. IS REDUCED

1-3-31

A Saving Of 1,000 Lives Annually Made Since 1915

While deaths from tuberculosis have been greatly reducing in Virginia during the past 15 years, and there has been a marked decline among Negroes, there are still large numbers who die from this preventable and curable disease.

In 1915, 2,238 colored people died of tuberculosis in Virginia, and in spite of the fact that the population had increased in the meantime, the deaths from this cause among the colored people in 1929 numbered 1,339—a saving of practically a thousand lives a year.

One of the great factors in bringing about this result has been the treatment at Piedmont Sanatorium, Burkeville, and even larger numbers of lives would be saved if those suffering with tuberculosis would begin taking the treatment earlier, for there are still many who put off going to the sanatorium until the disease is far advanced and difficult, or in some cases, impossible to cure.

Signs of Advancement

One of the greatest signs of advancement in tuberculosis work was the public announcement in the papers that the son of President Hoover has tuberculosis, and that his doctor has prescribed rest, fresh air, and nourishing food.

That announcement shows that tuberculosis attacks people in every walk of life, and that it is no longer considered a thing to be concealed. It also shows that the treatment for everybody is the same in this day of improved knowledge. It is to be hoped that the day will soon come when the slogan "Early Discovery, Early Recovery" will be practised by all, and that enlightened people will no longer waste time and money on quack medicines which claim to cure tuberculosis, or consumption.

Buy Christmas Seals, They Help To Prevent Tuberculosis And To Cure It.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
Thursday, March 26, 1931

PLAN DISCUSSION OF PROPOSAL TO REMOVE PAVILION

Welfare Group Seeks Pine Camp Site for Negro Tuberculars' Abode.

A proposal to remove the pavilion for Negro tubercular patients from the site of the city home, where it now stands, to Pine camp, where the municipal sanitorium for white tubercular patients is located will be discussed by the Negro welfare council, a division of the Richmond Council of Social Agencies, at its meeting to be held at 4 P. M. this afternoon in the rooms of the community fund. The findings of a protracted study of the manner in which other Southern cities are caring for their Negro tubercular patients are to be presented at the meeting of the council by Rev. Joseph B. Glenn. Miss Nora Hamner will discuss and explain certain phases of tuberculosis care. Superintendent Thomas Morton, of the present municipal sanitorium for Negroes, will be present and is expected to take part in the discussion.

A detailed report of the costs of building the white tubercular pavilion recently erected on the Norfolk city welfare farm and a statement of the recent provision of that city for its Negro tubercular patients on the same welfare farm is to be given the Negro welfare council by a fourth speaker.

Lynchburg, Va. News
Friday, March 27, 1931

Rural Sanitation Work Is Debated

State Health Workers Holding Meet In Richmond; Anti T. B. Campaign Ahead

Richmond, March 26 (AP)—Plans and details of work in rural sanitation in drought areas were discussed this morning by Dr. C. E. Waller, surgeon in the United States public health service, before the annual conference of Virginia health and sanitation officers here.

Dr. Waller was the principal speaker at sessions given over today to discussion of various public health problems. Other speakers on today's program included Dr. H. G. Grant, epidemiologist of the state health department; William P Tate, of Pulask county; John G. Graham, of Chesterfield county; R. A. Waddy, of Botetourt county; Marvin Smith, Loudoun county; M. Lee Hawley, Washington county; R. A. Deal, of Brunswick and Greensville counties.

Plans for a campaign against tuberculosis were adopted by the public health officials. It was decided to conduct the campaign, in the form of frequent clinics and intensive nursing, in those counties where the death rate from the disease is found to be highest.

Records so far obtained by the state board of health indicate that the disease is especially prevalent in the southeastern counties of the state in which many Negroes live. C. R. Keiley, publicity director of the health department, said officials will study the figures for tuberculosis from all counties.

Examinations were given yesterday afternoon to sanitation officers. The health officers held a group meeting.

Dairy inspection and water analysis will be discussed at tomorrow's sessions. Addresses will be made by A. Wagner assistant engineer of the state health department; H. W. Snidow, of the engineering division; S. S. Smith, chief dairy inspector; Dr. C. H. Dawson, health officer of Nansemond county, and J. W. Robertson of Rockbridge county.

Norfolk, Va. P
Friday, April 3, 1931

HEALTH WORKERS ARRANGE MEETING

Call Session Sunday Afternoon In Connection With Tuberculosis Fight

Furthering its educational program among residents of the community in accordance with its "early-diagnosis" campaign, the Portsmouth Tuberculosis Association will sponsor a mass meeting for colored persons at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the Capitol Theater, Effingham street. The program is being arranged by Miss Sula Fleeman, field worker of the Virginia anti-Tuberculosis Association, who is co-operating with the local organization in the campaign.

J. T. Hanvey, president of the local association, said last night that a program of instructive talks was being arranged. Featuring the meeting will be an address by a member of the faculty of the Hampton Institute. All colored residents of the city interested in tuberculosis work have been invited to attend the meeting.

In keeping with its plan to instruct residents in the dangers of tuberculosis and the value of preventive measures, the Portsmouth Tuberculosis Association will today distribute informative literature throughout the community, the pamphlets being given out by the Boy Scout troops of the city.

The chief objective of the "early-diagnosis" campaign is to impress upon the young people of the city the importance of guarding against the malady during its early stages, Mr. Hanvey said. Tuberculosis is the foe of youth, he declared, but the young people seldom heed the danger.

"In spite of the fact that the death of what it was 20 years ago, it is still the chief cause of death in the first decade of maturity," Mr. Hanvey stated. "These deaths are preventable," he added.

"A considerable proportion of youths have tubercle bacille in their bodies and some already have sustained slight damage. In most cases no serious harm results because good bodily resistance prevents the disease from developing."

Continuing to point out the dangers to be expected from tuberculosis by young people, Mr. Hanvey declared that immunity may be weakened by strain of any kind, and added that adolescence is peculiarly a period of strain.

"Except in the first year of babyhood, there is no period when growth and change are so rapid," he said. "During adolescence, adult responsibilities are gradually assumed. Also, the ambitious youth tends to overwork and overplay, and such injudicious 'burning of the candle at both ends' adds to the strain. The danger is especially great if the youth lives in contact with others who have tuberculosis.

"The disaster of a breakdown from tuberculosis need not occur if the danger is appreciated and certain commonsense ways of living are observed. This danger can be minimized if care is taken to avoid further exposure to tubercle bacilli and if the general health is kept up to a high standard," Mr. Hanvey said in conclusion.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
Friday, April 3, 1931

Report 260 Deaths Here During March

Records of the city bureau of health show a total of 260 deaths in Richmond, of which 157 were white people and 103 were Negroes. Bright's disease was responsible for 38 deaths and heart disease came second with 21 deaths. There were seventeen deaths from consumption, eleven from influenza and three from measles.

Truth At Last On The Throne

LOWELL'S immortal lines, "Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne," have been reversed in the office of the Honorable Doctor William A. Plecker, director of vital statistics for the state of Virginia. From time immemorial it has been a tradition among medical men, and the laity, indeed among every civilized group except our own, that we, the Negro, had a lower resistance to diseases, than any other human type or breed, and especially were we susceptible to consumption or pulmonary tuberculosis.

This tradition or doctrine has been shared by high medical authorities, (except the Negro doctor) psychologists, sociologists, biologists, anthropologists, (including Major Cox, the author of "White America") philosophers, philanthropists and financiers.

Now comes Dr. Plecker, and without being sworn, deposes and says in a radio address: "My study of vital statistics leads me to believe that from the standpoint of natural heritage, the white race has no advantage over the Negro in vigor and natural resistance to diseases. The seeming advantage of the white race as shown in the lower death rate, with perhaps a few exceptions, is not a real inherited one, but is due to better invironment and means of protection against preventable diseases and violent causes of death. In other words, there is no inherent reason why the Negro death rate should not be as low as the white if the causes operating to remove a high Negro death rate are removed."

There! This very newspaper and numerous others, along with Negro doctors, nurses, social workers, teachers and preachers have been telling the world that same thing for years, but we were told by the learned medical men of the opposite group, and the learned lay writers and others that we were just smart alecks, just over zealous fools. Now Dr. Plecker, our learned director of vital statistics, who has certainly given a lot of study to trying to prove a lot of things against us, comes out with the truth.

"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
Thursday, June 4, 1931

BIG NEGRO CLINIC IN CITY INDICATED

Registrations From Physicians Exceeds Number Anticipated.

Registrations already received for the approaching post-graduate clinic for Negro physicians, to be given June 15 to 27, at the St. Philip's hospital under the auspices of the Medical College of Virginia, have exceeded the number anticipated and is a matter of gratification to the college authorities it was today announced by Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the college.

Dr. Sanger stated that twenty-three Negro physicians had registered and paid in advance the small fee charged for the clinic privileges. Among the registrants are eight Negro physicians from this city; and of the total of twenty-three all are from the state of Virginia with the exception of one, who is from North Carolina. There are also five from other Southern states who have signified their wish to attend the clinic but it is thought that no more may now be received.

Dr. Sanger explained that the purpose of this clinic is to give intensive instruction for a two weeks' period to Negro physicians, primar-

ily from this state, in the fields of medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and surgery, as related to general practice.

There will be various lectures, demonstrations of cases and assignment of cases for study on the wards of the St. Philip hospital, as well as laboratory work.

One public lecture will be given during each week of the clinic. The lecturers engaged are Dr. A. B Jackson and Dr. H. A. Callis.

The faculty of the clinic will be composed of the regular staff of the Medical College, except the two special lecturers referred to, who are from Howard University.

26 REGISTER FOR CLINIC HELD FOR NEGRO PHYSICIANS

Postgraduate Work Now in Progress at St. Phillip Hospital.

With twenty-six registrants in attendance, the post-graduate clinic for Negro physicians opened today at the St. Philip hospital, Marshall street below Twelfth street, under the auspices of the authorities of the Medical College of Virginia. The clinic will continue through June 27 with courses of instruction given daily by various members of the college faculty offering intensive instruction for the two weeks' period in medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and surgery as related to general practice.

Included in the program for today was the taking of clinical history and the technique of examining patients as well as clinical pathology and the interpretation of blood counts and other laboratory data. Tomorrow will be devoted in part to ward work and demonstrations and an Wednesday there will be, in the afternoon, work in the surgical wards in sections under instructor to be followed by a round table discussion.

Jackson to Lecture.

A special feature of the clinic will be a public lecture to be given tomorrow night by Dr. Algernon B Jackson, of the faculty of Howard University. The lecture will be given in the old Egyptian building of the college adjoining the St. Philip hospital and the Negro physicians and ministers of the city have been particularly invited to attend.

Another public lecture will be given on the following Tuesday night at the same place by Dr. H. A. Callis, also of the faculty of Howard University.

Registrations for the clinic have exceeded expectations, it was announced by Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the college, who stated that it was originally planned to limit the number of accepted registrants to twenty. Of the total finally accepted, nine are Negro physicians practicing their profession in this city.

Lexington [illegible] News
Thursday, June [illegible] 1931

New Health Station For Colored Children In Lexington

A new phase of health work was initiated in Lexington on June 18 with the formal opening of health station for colored babies and preschool children.

It is sponsored by the Highway and Hedge club of the Virginia Federation of Colored Woman's clubs, but is the special project of the class recently graduated in home hygiene and care of the sick which was conducted last spring by Mrs. J. W. Roberston, county nurse, under the auspices of the Red Cross.

The Odd Fellows kindly permitted the use of their lodge hall for the opening. The county health officer and nurse were present and spoke on the various phases of preventive medicine as applied to maternal and infant welfare.

About thirty persons were present at the meeting, including Rev. John Goodgame and Rev. J. A. Bowvan, the latter of whom contributed an interesting talk comparing the present ideas on health with those of his childhood days, and warmly commending this venture in the interest of better health.

The plan is to have this station open one day a week with a physician in attendance. Careful physical examinations will be made of babies brought to the station to discover any physical defects and to advise and instruct mothers in the better care of their babies and young children.

The importance of establishing "Healthy Habits" in young children so that they may attain sound health in adult life is becoming more and more apparent.

Dispatch-Richmond, Va.-Gazette
Thursday, July 30, 1931

Doctors to Instruct Negro Women

The State Health Department will conduct for Negro women the sixth Doctors' Helpers Institute at the Virginia State College for Negroes, Petersburg, Va., August 3 to 7, inclusive.

The purpose of the course is to instruct them in simple nursing care which will qualify them to care for the sick in their homes, or act as helpers to physicians when trained nurses are neither available nor absolutely necessary.

Each day's session will consist of five hours divided into three periods. Lectures will be given on maternity care, personal hygiene and community Health. There will be no charge for the course, and room and board may be secured at the college for $3.50.

Any woman desiring this course will please apply to Mrs. Emily W. Bennett, State Department of Health, Richmond, Va.

The State Department of Health offers to Virginia women free instruction in helping to care for the sick in their own homes or their neighbor's homes, and we advise that as many as possible will take advantage of this course. This will afford an enjoyable vacation for you at the least possible cost. Each community should send at least one woman if not more to attend this Doctors' Helpers Institute, Petersburg, Va., August 3 to 7, inclusive.

J. MURRAY JEFFRESS,
Charlotte C. H., Va.

RICHMOND DAILY EXPOSES SORDID HEALTH CONDITIONS

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8—(CNS)—To be a Negro in Richmond means that you are apt to die 15 years sooner than your white brother, for the average life expectancy of a Negro is 15 years shorter than that of a white person, in this city.

Of every 100 brown babies born in this historic Southern town 12 are doomed to die before they are a year old.

The houses where colored people live in Richmond are dingy and dirty, vermin infested and disease ridden, and the squalid wooden shacks boast of an average age of 37 years. Windows are gone, doors are cracked, ceilings leak and underneath the floor there run thousands of disease bearing death dealing rats.

Certainly this is not the story of many well to do colored citizens of Richmond, whose fine homes have proved a credit to the race. But it is true of the poorer classes; and, most Negroes in Richmond are poor.

The Richmond News Leader and its star reporter, John J. Carson III., are responsible for the intelligent investigation which placed in bold relief the foregoing results of the bitter practice of segregating Negro citizens into ghettos so horrible as to work human justice.

Crime Follows Poor Housing

Crime stalks the unpaved alleys of these slums where Negroes live and immorality follows close behind. Decency is well nigh impossible when six and seven families must use the same lavatory and when the only water or washing facilities available to a score of families is a water hydrant a block away.

City Officials Unmoved

Unmoved by conditions which affect the welfare of the 52,000 colored residents of Richmond, the city officials, as they have done for years, keep on paving the streets in the white section and spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on civic improvements in those quarters.

Who Suffer

The News Leader study is replete with incident after incident and fact after fact concerning unbelievable poverty and almost inconceivable physical, mental and moral degradation.

What this sordid picture of life in the Negro quarter means is brilliantly summed up in the columns of the News Leader in the following incisive language:

"One thing the Negro asks is such a house as his money will procure, with no discrimination in streets, city service or rents. A second is a standard of wages based on the value of his labor alone, which will permit him to live at least decently.

Negro Citizens Stage Own Campaign In Tuberculosis Drive

Dispatch
Richmond, Va.

Funds for aid of tuberculosis sufferers are being raised by Negro citizens of this city themselves it was announced here last week by officials of the Richmond Tuberculosis Society. This division, under the chairmanship of Dr J. M. Tinsley, has set $1,000 as its quota of the city's tuberculosis fund.

Miss Elizabeth Gaines on duty since 1930 under the department of public welfare, reports that the death rate among the Negro children from tuberculosis is much greater than among the white. Last year the division raised $424.

The Richmond Tuberculosis Association spent $1,631 for the salary of the Negro tuberculosis nurse and incidental expenses. The nurse has succeeded in finding 203 positive cases of tuberculosis since she has been in the field. Of this number, forty-five were children. Eighty-one patients were sent to the sanatorium; clothes were secured for seven children; milk tickets were brought for five patients, and the rent reduced for one family.

Educational talks were made before approximately 3,280 people and motion pictures were shown to 1.000.

Health—1931

West Virginia

Parkersburg, W. Va., Sentinel
Monday, April 6, 1931

NEGRO DEATH RATE IS HIGH

Organic Heart Disease, Tuberculosis, Take Many Victims in State.

Four factors which contributed to a markedly higher death rate among the negroes of West Virginia in 1929 were accidents, heart disease, tuberculosis and pneumonia. Each of these causes, with the exception of tuberculosis, showed an increase over the previous year. In the case of accidents, the negro death rate was 122.8 for every 1,000 deaths, while the white rate was but 88.6. Organic heart disease showed a rate of 109.5 as against 87.8 for whites, while tuberculosis had a rate of 86.7 for negroes and 53.6 for whites, and pneumonia 50 for negroes as against 36 for whites.

These figures, the latest available, were released today by the state health department in connection with the observance of national negro health week, April 5-12.

Officials pointed to the fact that in the case of cancer the white death rate was higher, being 56.4 per 1,000 white deaths to 32.2 negro deaths. Also in the case of suicides the white death rate 9.6 far exceeded that of the negro 3.8. However, in the case of homicides, under which are classed all murders, the negro death rate is far above that of the white, being 33.3 compared to 7.3 among the whites.

The negro births showed a decline in 1929, there being 2,3 births that year reported to the state health department as compared with 2,570 in 1928. Of the 2,358 births, 2,268 were attended by physicians and but 90 by midwives and others. The youngest negro mother, according to records at the state health department, was 13 years of age, and the oldest 47.

With a view to reducing the high mortality from various causes among the negroes of West Virginia and improving the general health conditions, the state health department offers the same service that is afforded the whites. In communities where full-time health units operate or county public health nurses are employed, no lines are drawn, negro school children receiving the same physical inspection and immunization as that given white children. Immunization is extremely important, as typhoid fever and smallpox are frequently more prevalent in negro communities than in white, and the typhoid death rate for several years has been much higher. In Charleston and Bluefield, where the negro population is large enough to warrant it, negro school nurses have been added to the regular staffs.

IMPROVING NEGRO HEALTH

The remarkable progress being made by negro leaders in the south in bettering health conditions among their own race, is described in the Southern Workman, a publication of Hampton Institute.

In West Virginia Dr. Constantine C. Barnett has founded the Barnett hospital at Huntington, with an entire negro staff and an affiliated nurses' training department, and he established and became director of a state hospital for negro insane at Laken.

Twenty years ago Jane E. Hunter founded in Cleveland, in a rented house, the Phillis Wheatley Association, for working girls. Now it is a large, modern, social center, owning a nine-story apartment building and is two-thirds self-supporting.

More than 30 organizations are co-ordinated in the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, which is now concentrating on a campaign for negro public health nurses, of which there were only three in the state last year, only one of those receiving a living wage.

Had the past seen more negro leaders of the type of Booker T. Washington, and were there now more like those referred to by the Southern Workman, the conditions of health, happiness and financial independence of the southern negro would be vastly more advanced than they are.

Such leaders are rendering invaluable service not only to their own race, but to the country, and they deserve, and should receive, the hearty co-operation of the white people in their efforts to better the living conditions of the colored race.